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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Communications from Departments, Petitions, &c.—Annexation of British Columbia—The Virginia Admission Bill Taken up and Discussed. HOUSE: Variety of Bills Introduced—Amendatory of the Homestead Act—Apportionment of Representatives—Virginia Admission Resolution Laid Over, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, '70.

SENATE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Vice-President submitted several communications from the Secretaries of War and the Navy, in answer to resolutions of the Senate relative to the use of lands for military and naval purposes in Arkansas and Florida.

Also, a communication from the Attorney General transmitting a copy of his opinion relative to the State jurisdiction over National cemeteries in the lately rebellious States.

Also, a communication from the National Typographical Union praying for favorable consideration by Congress of the Postal Telegraph bill pending in the House.

Also, resolutions of the late Commercial Convention at Louisville on the subject of taxation.

Also, various petitions for free banking law, and for relief from political disabilities, for recognition of Cuban independence and for the abolition of the franking privilege.

BILLS, &C., INTRODUCED.

A large number of bills, &c., were introduced, including a resolution by Mr. MORRILL in favor of including the annexation of British Columbia in the subjects for negotiation with Great Britain.

GOLD INTEREST OF BANKS.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law whereby National Banks shall be compelled hereafter to retain the semi-annual gold interest paid them upon their bonds by the Government, to secure their circulating notes, until the amount reaches such sum as is now required by law to be held as reserve in legal tenders, and to be retained as reserve in place of and a substitute for the legal tenders, that they may be in a condition at a future day to resume specie payment.

ANNEXATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Also, a preamble and resolution setting forth that, whereas it is believed that it is the earnest desire of the people of British Columbia to be annexed to the United States, as appears from a petition recently forwarded to the Queen of Great Britain, (a copy of which accompanied the resolution, and was read), therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of State enquire into the expediency of proposing to the Government of Great Britain to include in any treaty of adjustment in all matters of difference between the two governments an article for the transfer of British Columbia to the United States.

After some discussion referred, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, to Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the Virginia Bill.

Mr. SUMNER opposed action on the bill until the Committee investigates the condition of affairs in that State, as has been done in the case of Georgia.

The Chair ruled debate upon the merits of the bill was not now in order.

The bill was then taken up. It provides for entitling Virginia to representation in Congress. A lengthy discussion ensued.

Mr. STEWART urged the prompt admission of the State, on the ground that the faith of Congress was pledged thereto. The authority of Congress to guarantee to every State a Republican form of government did not imply the right of Congress to compel a State to belong to the Republican party.

Mr. CONKLING believed the Senate had now sufficient light on the subject to act intelligently, but he was disposed to grant the Senator from Massachusetts whatever time he might consider essential to the consideration of so grave a question.

Mr. SUMNER urged as an additional reason for deferring action, that the condition of things in Tennessee should teach the Senate a lesson of caution. If the bill was allowed to go over till next week he would offer no opposition to its consideration.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the admission of Virginia. While personally anxious for her admission, he could not overlook the fact, and the Senate could not overlook it, that the Legislature of Virginia was overwhelmingly rebel.

Mr. EDMUNDS desired to have further information concerning Virginia, as upon the condition of things there would depend his vote for or against immediate admission. He desired to inquire for himself whether Virginia was complying in good faith with the 14th Amendment, and whether her Legislators ought not to be required to take an oath based on the theory of that amendment?

Mr. MORTON made the broad statement that the spirit of the reconstruction acts, from the beginning to the end, gave to all rebels the right to take part in the reorganization of those States, except such as were embraced in the third clause of the XIVth Amendment, participation in the rebellion not being regarded as cause of ineligibility. In support of this view he quoted from the various reconstruction acts of Congress. He deprecated as a breach of good faith the attempt now to create a test of qualification for office. That did not exist when the members of the Legislature were elected.

Mr. DRAKE moved as amendment to the bill the following: Provided, that should the Legislature of such State at any time hereafter pass any act or resolution reconsidering or annuling its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the passage of such act or resolution shall operate to exclude such State from representation in Congress and to permit said State to its condition immediately prior to the passage of this act.

He said this amendment will prevent rebel States from playing the game which had been tried by other States in the North, of repealing former action so soon as they could do so with safety to themselves.

Mr. WARNER expressed an earnest desire to see the early settlement of political questions concerning the late rebellious States. Congress would have to abandon its proscriptive policy, as one barren of good results, and apply itself to the suppression of crime and lawlessness. In this connection he remarked that he would go to the South with the halter in one hand and universal amnesty in the other. In other words, he would hang the murderer of to-day, but pardon the political offenders of the past. Give the Southern man a platform, and you give place to that section.

Mr. WILLEY said that by the report of the Judiciary Committee, which had proposed this bill, Virginia was now entitled to representation, and it would be almost criminal for the Senate wantonly to delay that desirable event. The State should not be excluded for one moment longer, except upon the clearest and most palpable reasons.

Mr. SAWYER believed the cardinal evil of the reconstruction measures, as originally passed, was the requirement of the test oath for officers of the State and municipalities and the exclusion from participation in the new governments of those who were naturally the leaders of the southern people. Being therefore in a measure irresponsible, these men took no interest in upholding the peace or good order of the communities in which they lived. He deprecated the introduction of party feeling at this time, and expressed apprehension that a bill would yet be introduced to remand Virginia to military authority and undo all that had been done during the last year, with the approval of the Administration and of a large majority of the Republican party of Virginia.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until next Thursday, and advocated his motion at length, remarking that the reconstruction policy of Congress was embedded in the very soil of the continent and was sure of triumph.

Mr. FOWLER repelled what he termed the unjust accusations made in the Senate against the people of Tennessee and the people of the South. He denied that the Southern people were the murderous crew they had been represented. There had been comparatively less of violence and crime in the South since the war than in any other section. Instead of going to the South with a halter in one hand and amnesty in the other, he preferred to strengthen their sentiments and principles of civilization and to disseminate the blessings of education. He then referred to the political condition of Tennessee, where the Union men had been trampled under foot and the Republican party disintegrated and hopelessly lost by the ambitious schemes of unprincipled men.

On motion, the Senate shortly after four o'clock this afternoon went into extra session, prior to which a message from the President was read, in response to a resolution, setting forth that no correspondence or negotiations had been entered into between the Government of the United States and Great Britain in respect to a reciprocity treaty or reciprocity laws.

After a short time spent in extra session, the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at one o'clock this afternoon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under a call of States bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORRILL, of Maine: To change the time of the meeting of Congress at its second and third sessions to the first Monday in January.

Also, to protect American citizens, passengers by steamer.

Also, to provide a Revisory Board for the navy, and to regulate naval rank; also to regulate the rank on naval medical staff.

By Mr. POLAND: Authorizing the entry of Canadian products without consular certificates.

Among other bills introduced were the following:

Exempting farmers and gardeners from paying broker's tax on the sales of their products.

Repealing the tariff duties on animals imported for breeding purposes.

To promote the interests of general education among the people of the United States.

To admit Virginia to representation in Congress.

For the improvement of the harbor at Fort Washington, Wisconsin.

To regulate the appraisement of imports.

For the erection of buildings for post-office and other government purposes in Jefferson, Miss.

To extend the privileges of the National banking act.

To repeal all acts of Congress on the subject of bankruptcy, providing the repeal shall not affect any case or proceeding in bankruptcy commenced before the passage of this act, nor any pains, or penalties, or forfeitures incurred under such acts.

For the removal of the Kansas and Osage tribes of Indians from Kansas and the disposal of their lands to actual settlers only.

For a Commission to investigate the claims arising from Indian depredations.

Enabling actual settlers to purchase certain lands in Kansas obtained from the Cherokee Indians, and extending the preemption and homestead laws.

To enlarge the boundaries of Nevada.

To disencumber public lands of so-called Indian titles.

To redefine the present boundary line between Nevada and Dakotah.

Granting land in aid of public schools in Arkansas.

To amend the National currency act.

To establish the boundaries of judicial circuits of the United States.

To amend the act for the improvement of DesMoines and Rock Island Rapids in Mississippi River.

To grant the right of way for a horse railroad from Davenport to Rock Island across the Mississippi.

For the completion of the custom house at Cairo.

To establish a permanent navy yard and depot at Mound City.

To amend Homestead Act, allowing soldier to enter one hundred and sixty acres of the alternate reserved sections along railroad grants, instead of eighty acres, as now limited, and that when any person enters for a homestead one hundred and sixty acres of land, not mineral nor timbered, and only capable of cultivation by irrigation, he may in addition enter for one hundred and sixty acres of land not mineral nor capable of cultivation by irrigation, half of which may be timbered land, and that any person entitled to a homestead may enter three-fourth sections of land incapable of cultivation by irrigation, not mineral nor timbered lands, only valuable for grazing, and with it eighty acres of timbered land.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

By Mr. PAINE: For the apportionment of representatives among the several States.

Section first enacts that after March 3d, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of three hundred members; provided, 1st, that if new States shall be admitted after the next census, their representatives shall be additional to the three hundred; 2d, if any State shall be reduced in the number of representatives by the apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-Second Congress, but its representatives in that Congress in excess of the number fixed by this apportionment shall be additional to the three hundred; and third, if the representation of any State shall be increased by the apportionment, the additional representatives shall be chosen by the State at large, unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide.

Section second requires the Superintendent of the Census to submit to the Secretary of the Interior, before August 15th, 1870, a preliminary report, showing, first, the whole number of persons in each State, territory, county and parish; second, the number of male citizens therein twenty-one years of age; and third, the number of male citizens therein twenty-one years of age, whose right to vote for certain offices is denied or abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, with other necessary statistics.

Section third provides that after the preliminary report is made to the Secretary of the Interior he shall, in accordance with section second of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, ascertain therefrom, and from such returns of subordinates as he shall find it necessary to consult, first, the basis of representation of each State, and second, the aggregate basis of representation of the United States, and shall, thirdly, ascertain the basis of representation of the Congressional districts, by dividing the aggregate basis by three hundred, and shall, fourthly, ascertain the number of representatives in each State by dividing its basis of representation by the basis of the single districts, rejecting fractions, and shall, fifthly, apportion to the States having the largest rejected fraction, one to each, enough representatives to make the whole number three hundred.

Section fourth requires the Secretary of the Interior to transmit a statement of his proceedings under this act, duly sealed and certified, to the Speaker of the House and to each Governor, on or before September 10th, 1871.

Section fifth provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall include the basis of representation of each of the States Mississippi, Virginia, Texas and Georgia in the aggregate basis of the United States, but shall not transmit the statement of his proceedings to their Governors until they are respectively admitted to representation in both Houses of Congress, and that if the Fifteenth Amendment shall be duly ratified before December 10th 1870, there shall be no reduction of the basis of any State on account of previous denial or abridgment of any right which shall be secured by that amendment.

Section sixth repeals the conflicting acts and parts of acts.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution directing the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Postmaster General and Attorney General, to report the number of carriages and horses and amount of harness paid for by the Government, and used for the convenience and pleasure of such heads of departments and their families, or by the heads of their respective bureaus, and to state by what authority such property of the Government has been so appropriated.

The House refused to second the previous question, and,

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Mo., rising to debate, it went over under the rule.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a joint resolution declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress, and moved the previous question on its passage.

The preamble recites that the people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution republican in form, and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress of April 10th, 1869, authorizing the submission of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by such Constitutions.

The joint resolution therefore declares that the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered—68 to 58.

Mr. PAINE moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion and demanded the yeas and nays on its passage.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question and called for the yeas and nays.

Which motion was lost—yeas 76, nays 76, the Speaker gave the casting vote in the negative and the motion to reconsider was rejected.

Mr. WHITTEMORE moved the House adjourn and called the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL made a remark about South Carolina filibustering to exclude Virginia.

The House refused to adjourn—38 to 99.

Mr. PAINE called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there had been an error in making up the result of the vote on Mr. BENJAMIN's motion. Mr. HOAR had voted aye, and his vote had not been recorded correctly. The vote, therefore, was—yeas, 77; nays, 76.

After considerable colloquy, the vote was corrected.

The SPEAKER withdrew his casting vote, and the question recurred, Shall the main question be ordered?

The House refused to order the main question by a vote of 66 to 88, and the resolution went over under the rule.

The following were among the Republican members voting aye: Bingham, Blair, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelburg, Hitch, Garfield, Hays, Ingersoll, Ketchum, Laflin, McCarthy, Morrill, (of Maine,) Peters, Smith, (of Vermont,) Starkweather, Tonner, and Nelson, (of Ohio.)

PENSION BILL.

Mr. KELSEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. BECK, from the same Committee, reported the military academy appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. BROOKS presented the memorial of N. L. and George Griswold and many New York ship owners and merchants, for a free trade in ships.

Mr. WELLS presented the memorial of Oliver Garrison and others for a reduction of the tariff on pig iron.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ORTH presented several petitions from citizens of Indiana for the abolition of the franking privilege and to require prepayment of postage on newspapers.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a petition of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, that Cincinnati be made a port of entry, with every proper facility for the direct importation of foreign products.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a petition of citizens of Trumbull county, Ohio, against the reduction of import duties on jute and gunny manufactures.

PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. BENJAMIN, on suspension of the rules, called up the bill to define the duties of pension agents and to prescribe the method of paying pensioners.

After a long discussion Mr. LAWRENCE moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, with instructions to amend it so as to provide for the payment of pensions in every county free of expense to pensioners.

Pending a vote on that motion the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

Assembling and Organization of the Constitutional Convention—The Legislature—Injunction Against the Mayor Elect of Memphis.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NASHVILLE, January 10.—The Constitutional Convention assembled at the Court House, in Nashville at 10 o'clock, to-day. It was called to order by Hon. A. O. Nicholson, who read a proclamation from Gov. Senter announcing the vote for and against the Convention, and stating that the Convention had been called by the people. The vote for Convention was 50,520, against 10,0 20.

Col. Bolling Jordan, the only member present of the Convention of 1834, was appointed temporary chairman, and S. S. House, of Williamson, secretary.

The credentials of the delegates were received. Present, sixty-six; absent, none.

Mr. Baxter, of Nix county, proposed the appointment of a committee of three to draft and suggest the oath to be taken by delegates.

Mr. Haskell, of Shelby, said the Convention of 1834 took no oath.

Mr. Baxter replied that it was not obligatory, but it would be appropriate to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. G. W. Jones concurred with Mr. Haskell. It was not necessary to take the oath, as the Convention was only delegated to submit amendments to the Constitution to the people.

After further dissusion Mr. Baxter's motion was laid on the table.

John C. Brown was unanimously elected permanent President, having been nominated by John Netherland Jones, of Lincoln, who was also nominated, but withdrew. Mr. Brown on taking the chair made a brief speech, conservative in its tone.

Thomas E. S. Ruggles was chosen principal Secretary, Thomas Jones, assistant, and Elijah Stewart, doorkeeper.

Mr. Brown, the President, was a General in the Confederate army.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow. The constitution of General Brown as a resident gives satisfaction to all conservatives. He is in favor of universal manhood suffrage, and was one of the Generals who pledged themselves to lend their aid to put down the Ku Klux and other conspirators against the public eace. The Convention is a respectable oking body and transacted its business ith decorum and promptness.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The House of Representatives to-day adopted, in lieu of another bill, a bill reported by the committee on ways and means, providing that the issues of the Bank of Tennessee, issued prior to May 6, 1861, United States legal tender currency, National Bank notes, specie and warrants issued by the comptroller, shall be received in discharge of all taxes and other moneys due the State; provided that the notes of the Bank of Tennessee, issued prior to the 6th of May, 1861, which have been really in good faith collected from the tax payers by any collecting officer, shall be receivable by the comptroller in settlement for taxes due the State. The bill also repeals the act requiring the designation of National Banks in Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville as depositories, and looks to the appointment of some National Bank in Nashville as a Depository of Revenues.

The House adopted a Resolution authorizing the Constitutional Convention to employ a stenographic reporter, but the Senate rejected it.

MUNICIPAL TROUBLE IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS January 10.—An injunction was issued by Judge Hudson to-day, at the instance of John Donovan, against John Johnson, Mayor elect, restraining him from qualifying, on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Appointments by the President—Congressional Business—Free Bank Bill—Gen. Mower's Successor—Sick and Wounded Soldiers' Fund.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, '70.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent into the Senate to-day by the President: Henry Welter, of New Mexico, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico; Edward S. Solomon, of Illinois, Governor of Washington Territory; Charles G. Richardson, of Texas, Consul at Pas Del Norte; Thomas Biddell, of Pennsylvania, Consul General of Havana; F. W. Pender, of Missouri, Marshal of Consular Court at Hankow, China; Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, Commission on part of the United States under the Convention of December 4, 1868; Jacob P. Ringwalt, Melter and Refiner at branch mint at Carson City, Nevada; John Young, Collector of Customs at Sandusky, Ohio; Samuel M. Clark, Surveyor of Customs at Keokuk, Iowa.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue, Jas. R. Hayden, Washington Territory; Horace Coleman, Fourth District, Ohio.

Navy—Commodore John Rogers, to be Rear Admiral; Capt. John J. Almy to be Commodore; Commander W. Shusfeldt to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander T. O. Selfridge to be Commander.

Geo. P. Foster, U. S. Marshal Vermont; Henry W. Blodgett, Judge Northern District of Ohio, vice H. Emmons, deceased, Michigan, Circuit, Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit, vice S. L. Withey, declined; Seth M. Barber, Pension Agent, Cleveland; Elisha P. Applegate, Surveyor General of Oregon.

Post Postoffice—Wm. H. H. Terrill, Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day creating nine Federal harbor masters for New York city, to take the place of the New York State harbor masters, and Secretary Boutwell to have the appointment.

The bill to amend the national banking law authorizes the establishment of free banks. Parties making application for charters must present to the Secretary of the Treasury as basis of security five-twenty six per cent. bonds, which must be cancelled by the Secretary, and in lieu of them he is directed to issue for deposit by the proposed banking associations four per cent. bonds, running forty years, principal and interest payable in coin, non-taxable by Federal, State or municipal authorities, and the interest on the bonds, which may be held in Europe, payable in the money of European countries. These bonds are to be convertible, at the option of the owners, from coupons into registered, or from registered into coupon. It compels the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel an amount of greenbacks or three per cent. certificates equal to seventy-five per cent. of the circulating notes issued under the free banking system. It provides for the redemption of notes in New York, as well as at the counters of the Banks issuing them; prohibits banks from paying interest on circulating notes; provides that the engraving and printing of the new circulating notes shall be executed in the bureau of engraving and printing of the Treasury Department; that each denomination of notes shall be on distinct paper and from later work; dies, bed pieces and rolls never before issued in part or in whole for other notes.

THE SUCCESSOR.

Brevet Major General Charles H. Smith, commanding the Nineteenth Infantry, being next in rank to General Joseph A. Mower, late commander of the Department of Louisiana, has been assigned to the command of that Department. Brevet Major General Robert B. Ayres is assigned to the command of the Nineteenth Infantry at Little Rock, Ark., and Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Mower, deceased. Brevet Major General Reynolds remains in command of the State of Texas.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS' FUND.

The Secretary of War reports that there is now in the Treasury to the credit of the fund for sick and wounded soldiers some $40,000, contributed during the war by members of religious denominations conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and who were relieved from duty on the payment of $300 each. The money is desired by the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A private letter from Paris says the resignations of French ministers to London and Berlin were owing to a want of sympathy with the new French *regime*. Mr. D'Artos, recently minister from Portugal to the United States, has been transferred in that capacity to Brussels.

NO INDEMNITY PAID.

Secretary Boutwell says the Department has no information relative to the payment of $600,000 gold by Japan as indemnity for aggressions upon our commerce as stipulated by the treaty of 1864, the books showing no such amount has been deposited.

CONFIRMED AND REFERRED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Lorenzo Sawyer as Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and referred the treaty for the acquisition of San Salvador to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

The Postmaster reports to the Senate that the Postal Convention with France failed because of the Director General of Posts claiming an unequal share of the postage.

FROM ALASKA.

The report made by Capt. Raymond, of the Engineer Corps, describes Yukon River in Alaska as the third largest river in the world.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Senate a draft of a proposed bill providing for the disposition of useless military reservations.

MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. Alcorn Refuses to be Installed Until after the State is Admitted.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, January 10.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson (Miss.) correspondent says Gov. Alcorn refuses to be installed until the State is admitted into the Union.

The Legislature will meet to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment and elect U. S. Senators, and adjourn until after the admission of the State.

—An extraordinary scandal agitates religious circles in New York city. The story goes that a prominent clergyman disappeared on Saturday morning in company with a young lady, one of the prettiest of his flock, and belonging to a wealthy and highly respectable family. The circumstances are such as to render it certain that a guilty intrigue exists between the parties. The reverend gentleman leaves behind a distracted wife and two children. Sunday his pulpit was occupied by the Bishop of the Diocese, and it was not until evening that the shocking intelligence reached the ears of the congregation. The utmost astonishment and grief prevail in the circle where the parties have heretofore been known and beloved.

—Logan No. 2 had a great funeral in New York city on Sunday. One thousand men marched in procession, headed by Alderman Crocker, of the Eighteenth ward, and other well known politicians. A long line of carriages filled with female mourners followed. The streets through which the funeral passed were so crowded as to be almost impassable. A handsome hearse, with six nodding plumes, and drawn by gray horses, bore the body to Calvary Cemetery, where the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church were celebrated.

NEW YORK CITY.

Storm in the Gold Room—Dangerous Fractional Currency Counterfeit—Arrests for Fraud—Alleged Forgery by a Lawyer—The Last Scandal—The Small Pox.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 10, 1870.

A STORM IN THE GOLD ROOM.

There was a stormy scene in the gold room to-day, resulting from the refusal of Trevor and Colgate to comply with the rules of the Clearing House, and deposit with the Gold Exchange Bank a certified check for $500,000, for the balance due the bank, except in exchange for a similar check for the balance due them by the bank. They allege they have had trouble enough with injunctions and contend they have a right to do business in such a manner as will secure them from danger of loss. The Bank officials finally agreed to the terms proposed for to-day, but announced that hereafter all persons having dealings with Trevor and Colgate must accept the risk of settling with the exclearing house. The affair possibly involves a serious derangement to the clearing house system.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Three men named James H. Donnelly, Edward and James Foley, of Hudson City, N. J., were arraigned in the Hudson County Court to-day on two indictments each, in which they are charged with conspiracy to defraud the heirs of Richard W. Maher out of a large amount of property in the State of Georgia by means of a forged marriage certificate. The accused were held to bail in the sum of $3,500 each.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Charles Holberstadt, a New York attorney, is under arrest in West Chester county for alleged forgery of signatures to a mortgage in a suit brought by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company against a coal dealer in Providence, R. I., to restrain him from selling Pittston and Scranton coal as Lackawanna coal. Judge Blatchford has decided the Company have no exclusive right to the term as a trade mark.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

Dangerous counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency notes, of the new Lincoln vignette issue, have just been put in circulation. The backs are very good, but the faces of the notes look rather dark and blurred. Jno. Anderson is under arrest for passing the notes.

THE LAST SCANDAL.

The clergyman of this city reported to have eloped with a young lady member of his flock is Rev. Mr. Cook, of the West Seventh street Methodist Episcopal Church. He leaves behind a wife and two children.

THE SMALL POX.

The small pox, it is said, is now fully under the control of the Board of Health officials. The number of cases has in a week declined from 15 to 6 or 7 daily.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Henry Ward Beecher's salary has been increased from $12,500 to $17,500.

—The French Consul at Richmond, Va., died on Sunday night of paralysis.

—The North Adams (N. Y.) savings bank was robbed on Sunday night of $3,000 in U. S. Bonds.

—Hon. F. T. Low, Minister to China, left New York on Saturday for San Francisco, via Pacific Railroad.

—The Hudson river yesterday was covered with ice from shore to shore, from Poughkeepsie to Albany.

—The ship John Bertram, arrived at New York, from Hamburg, reports nineteen deaths and four births during the voyage.

—The weather board mill, owned by Edward F. Failey, in Ashland, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss $15,000.

—Nine of the crew of the monitor Miantonomah deserted at Boston on Saturday. Four of them were arrested and returned aboard.

—Tom Thumb has brought suit against the Adams Express Company to recover the value of a quantity of photographs lost in transportation.

—A fire on Sunday at Burkesville, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, destroyed the railroad depot, the hotel and several adjoining residences.

—Hubert Quigley, formerly of Baltimore, was crushed to death at St. Louis, yesterday, between two ponderous castings at the foundry of G. B. Allen.

—Gen. Sherman, at Washington, yesterday, announced in general orders the death of Gen. Mower. He says a better soldier or a braver man never lived.

—Hon. John Huyler, Ex-Congressman from New Jersey, died on Sunday, from injuries inflicted by a drunken man some weeks ago. His murderer is in custody.

—It is arranged that forty-eight hours will elapse between the arrival of the Peabody fleet and the final ceremonies, during which the body will lie in state.

—The election of Judge Richardson, late Assistant United States Treasurer, as President of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, gives much satisfaction to the stockholders.

—Andrew Hynes Ewing, son of Andrew Ewing, of Nashville, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed yesterday, near Guthrie, Ky., by a man named Thomas Yancey. The difficulty arose from a law suit.

—Gen. Fremont is out in a card defending the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, wherein he says, what it is expected to have at least two hundred and fifty miles of the road in operation before the close of this year."

—The suit of the United States Mail Line against the Insurance Companies, for the loss of the America and United States by collision in December, 1868, began yesterday in the Superior Court, at Cincinnati. The trial will last several days.

—At Concord, N. H., on Sunday, a large brick building on railroad square was destroyed by fire. Loss $35,000; insured. Among the occupants were Palmer & Co., George H. Mansfield and Charles Austin & Son. Many workmen lost valuable tools.

—Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, who preached in the French Evangelical Church in Montreal, Canada, Sunday night, was frequently interrupted by yelling from without, and hooting within the building, and would have been offered personal violence had not the police taken him home.

—Alexander Delmar announced Monday morning that the *National Intelligencer* will no longer be published. He assigns as the cause a loss of several thousand dollars and his poor health. The paper was published in the interest of free traders, and its friends were in New York.

—The city of Detroit, Michigan, yesterday voted to loan bonds to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, payable in twenty years, to the Detroit, Howell and Lansing railroad company, the road agreeing to pay back ten years interest, and the principal, at maturity. The vote stood 4,191 yeas to 1,885 nays.

—Suit has been commenced in the U. S. District Court at St. Louis by the Union Insurance Company against the owners of the steamer Stonewall, burned last October, for sixteen thousand dollars, the amount paid on policies on goods shipped on that boat. The plaintiff claims the destruction of the boat was caused by the carelessness of the officers.

—A small house occupied as a grocery and dwelling by a Frenchman named Henry De Caressin, in the eastern part of the city of De roit, Michigan, was burned Sunday night and five of his children perished. His wife with two children escaped with severe burns and another child was thrown from the upper window and saved, but had a leg broken.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, January 10.—Beeves: the market on Saturday was active, but owing to large receipts since, the market to-day was dull; receipts 5,559 head, the heaviest for three months. Prices are about the same as last week, average quality not so good as last; 10@10½c was realized for best cattle; range 6@9c, mostly 7c and a fraction. Sheep and lambs: the market is overstocked; business dull at a decline of ¼@½c; range, 4¾ to 7¾c; latter for extra Canada. Live hogs: nothing doing and but one car load sold.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 10.—It is certain that the party of the Left have joined in with the other parties in demanding the arraignment of Baron Haussmann.

The Government has decided to allow Ledru Rollin, Tibaldi and others to avail themselves of the amnesty recently grated for political offences.

It is reported General Trochu is to replace General Lebaufas Minister of War.

A quarrel has arisen between Prince Pierre Bonaparte and writers in the *Marseillaise*, in consequence of a bitter and slanderous attack made in that paper on the Prince. Lamer has sent a note to Rochefort, editor of the *Marseillaise*, closing with these words: "I reside at No. 50 Rue D' Antoine, and I promise you that if you present yourself you will not be told that I am out." The affair is extensively commented on by the press.

The *Moniteur* states that after the 10th of May next, the privileged admission of coffee will go into France as importations will cease.

The merchants of Bordeaux held an excited meeting last week, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing commercial treaties and protesting against the abolition of the restrictions on importations in foreign bottoms.

A rumor is current that a *coup d'etat* was made at Madrid last night.

It is denied that De La Folette has resigned the London Embassy, or that Beneditti will return to Florence from his French mission.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 10.—A writer in the *Daily News* to-day, reprobating Sampson's sneers at American credit, recently published in the *Times*, proves that by the difference in exchange, the United States five-twenty bonds at eighty-six are really higher in price than British consols at ninety-two.

Later mail dates from Montevideo, just received, announce that the great Bank in that city, which was recently compelled to suspend, has resumed.

Princess Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge, gave birth to a son last night.

Heavy gales have prevailed thro ugh out Ireland since last Friday, damaging shipping. Many lives were lost and much property destroyed. They have now subsided.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, January 10.—The steamers Nebraska and Tripoli, from New York, arrived here to-day.

HAVRE, January 10.—The steamer Holsatia, from Hamburg for New York, has been detained at this port.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—The steamship Beliona, from London 1st, for New York, had her wheel and steering gear damaged in a gale and put back to Falmouth. The second mate and quartermaster were washed overboard and lost.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 10.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 92¾; account 92¾@92⅝. American securities quiet; '62s, 97; '65s, old, 86½; '67s, 85⅞; ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks quiet: Erie 17¾; Illinois Central 103¼; Atlantic & Great Western 25½.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—Cotton quiet; upland 11⅝d; Orleans 11⅝@11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 4d; red western 8s; winter 8s 9d. Flour 31s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. Oats 2s 9d. Peas 35s. Pork 104s. Beef 103s. Lard heavy at 69s. Cheese 70s. Bacon 60s. Rosin: fine 14s. Petroleum; refined is 2d. Linseed Oil £31 10s.

LONDON, January 10.—Tallow 45s 3d. Petroleum firmer at 1s 8¼d@1s 8¾d. Linseed Oil £30 5s@£30 10s.

CALCUTTA, January 10.—Linseed firm at 59s 3d@59s 6d.

PARIS, January 10.—Bourse quiet at 74f 57c.

FRANKFORT, January 10.—U. S. bonds firm at 92f.

UNITED STATES COURT.

District Court—Judges McCandless and McKennan.

FRIDAY, January 7.—In this Court, now in session at Erie, the case of the United States vs. William Spencer, indicted for procuring the stealing of letters from the Moscow Postoffice was taken up. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

In the matter of John P. Brush, bankrupt, on filing petition and on motion of F. L. Seely, Esq., an order of the Court was granted his creditor, Henry Shaffer, to show cause, returnable at Pittsburgh, and in the meantime proceedings on the part of the creditors must be stayed.

United States vs. J. R. Davis, *alias* E. F. Hallet. Having in possession counterfeit notes, with intent to pass the same. The defendant, E. F. Hallet, was at Titusville for about two months, and advertised "money free as water." A letter, in which he solicited correspondence, which was to be directed to Postoffice box No. 326, Titusville. To such as answered his advertisement, he would in return write, offering to sell greenbacks that could not be detected, at a rate of $20 for $100, or $35 for $200. A Mr. Livingstone, of Curwensville, forwarded one of these letters to the department, and an agent of the secret service was sent to ferret him out. A decoy letter was put in his box at Titusville, and Hallet, who previously had been a myth, as he would not be seen by anybody, was caught by a watch being put to see who took out the decoy letter, and where it went to. He answered it, and was nabbed soon afterwards, and evidences were found which proved beyond a peradventure that he was sending such letters and receiving such money from parties who wished to buy bogus greenbacks. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at the hour of adiournment.

CONNUBIAL.

Wants to get Married—The Lady with Auburn Hair—Persistent Efforts and Repeated Failures—A Peculiar Case.

The chief aim of woman, it is asserted, is to get married. The assertion has, on the other hand, been pronounced a malicious slander. Yet it cannot be denied that there is some evidence to substantiate the truth of the remark. Many and varied are the devices employed to achieve this aim. The majority of women, bound and fettered by the customs of society, wait until they are asked, but occasionally some independent female strikes out and creates a sensation. Such a case is on record.

A day or two since a rather goodlooking, well-dressed female about 22 or 23 years of age, with flowing hair of a decidedly auburn hue, entered the office of a staid, well-to-do physician, and, in a very modest and lady-like manner, requested a private interview. Such requests being a matter of frequent occurrence with physicians, the request was at once granted. No sooner were they alone than the lady, waiving formality informed him that she was determined to get married, and as two were necessary to bargains of that character, she had selected him to assist in accomplishing her object. "Biz was biz." She was ready, and there was no necessity for delay. She was bound to get married, and at once The worthy Doctor was taken a back by the proposition, and not being prepared to take such a large share of connubial happiness on such short notice, attempted to evade a direct answer, but the anxious female was not to be put off in that way, and he only escaped the hymeneal halter by informing her that he had married only a few days before. This at once satisfied her as to him, but she still persisted in her design. Further conversation convinced the Doctor that she was a monomoniac upon the subject. Finding he was not eligible, she left the office and called on several of the neighboring physicians, in each instance renewing her singular proposition. She also called on several lawyers and merchants, but failed to find any one willing to accept her offer. She is modest and lady like in all her actions and conversation, and

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 122¾.

DEMOCRATIC members of Congress are taking ground, as we expected, against the continuance of the tax on the incomes of the rich.

We trust that, among many other desired reforms to be inaugurated in the session of 1870, the abolition of the publication of the *Legislative Record* may be enumerated.

This, from a Philadelphia journal, is a fair illustration of the depth of Constitutional lore which marks not a little of the journalism of that city.

CONGRESS re-assembled yesterday, and has now entered upon the steady work of a long and busy session. It is said that over one thousand bills are now pending before that body, about four hundred in the Senate and six hundred in the House, but many of which have been inherited, in the unfinished business of preceding sessions.

THE XVth Article has been a second time ratified by Missouri, with the view of thus correcting some clerical imperfections in the former act. The vote stood 22 to 8 in the Senate, and 86 to 34 in the House.

Ohio will also ratify the Article. The attempt of partizans, in New York, to throw doubt upon the binding force of her last year's vote to ratify, has led to the introduction of a bill in the Federal Senate, which will pass both Houses, declining such attempts to be legally a nullity.

EMINENT DEMOCRATS are not ashamed to take lessons in finance from distinguished Republican statesmen. For example, Governor Hoffman, of New York, in a recent message to his Legislature, embodied the substance and almost literally the precise construction of Senator Morton's speech of last winter. Since the plagiarism is so complete, it was perhaps an oversight that the Governor omitted to give credit to the source which inspired him. Both master and pupil thus stand committed against a contraction of the currency, or any withdrawal of greenbacks until, at par, they may be replaced with coin.

IF RUMORS are to be trusted, a recent application to the President, for the appointment of Attorney General of a gentleman who did *not* give entire public satisfaction as the law-officer of our own Commonwealth, was engineered by other politicians who are themselves contemplating the perpetration of the most flagrant treacheries to the Republican party. Perhaps this view of the case will explain why it was that General GRANT so unceremoniously sent the petitioners to the right-about-wheel! A dispatch says:

A Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature called upon the President, to day, to urge the appointment of Ben. Brewster as Attorney General in place of Hoar. The President snubbed them and curtly informed them that no vacancy existed.

MR. R. M. BIRKMAN, late of the Blairsville *Press*, succeeds Mr. GEORGE ROW, in the control of the Indiana *Register*. We welcome Mr. B. to the closer neighborhood.

Mr. GEORGE T. SWANK follows his brother, Mr. J. M. SWANK, in the ownership and conduct of the Johnstown *Tribune*. The retiring editor, after sixteen years of faithful and efficient service, carries with him the respect of the profession, and the esteem of all his fellow citizens.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* comes to us in new and handsome type and with divers other external improvements. Its editorial management could not well be bettered. We congratulate the proprietors upon their well merited prosperity.

The 84th number of *Zell's Encicyopedia* brings that exhaustive work down to "Dalton." We have more than once before spoken of the conspicuous merits of this Enclycopedia, and we are happy to say that the promises of the beginning are thus far more than made good.

PLAIN TALK FOR PLAIN MEN.

We referred at some length, in the GAZETTE, of yesterday, to the ostensible pleas, and to the actual secret considerations, the former of which are to be presented as the justification, and the latter to be if possible concealed as the really effective and dirty temptation, for the contemplated treachery which public rumor fastens upon certain Senators and Representatives, of Republican antecedents, in the matter of the political control of the Senate now and hereafter, and also of the approaching election for State Treasurer.

We recur to the subject again, to consider, a little more in detail, the considerations, or temptations alluded to yesterday—to examine the suggested pleas, and to discuss the intrinsic value of the really most *corrupt price, which is ready to be paid to Republicans for the surrender of the State government* to the minority now in opposition.

The Democrats propose to support the bill of Mr. Lowry, to erect a new county in the oil-regions. This measure, considered in itself, is, as we think and last winter emphatically said, a meritorious one. We assure its present friends that it will need but an hour or two's enquiry to satisfy any fair-minded man that the project is really more certain of success if retained and promoted under the auspices of an unbroken Republican majority, than under any other conditions. Under such auspices, the measure is, if we are not misinformed, quite certain to have a fair hearing, with every chance of success in its favor. Under such auspices, the political future of the counties immediately interested will be in no danger of such a revolution as might, for years to come, under this contemplated bolt, consign every Republican politician whose complicity in the intrigue shall be either proved or suspected, to private life, overwhelmed by the indignant scorn of the Republican masses. Under any other auspices, the consummation of this project will inevitably be fatal to all their personal aspirations. Why not then, win for it success by an honorable and consistent course, than to peril the measure itself, and for ever damn its leading friends, by a dirty and suicidal intrigue?

Are friends wanted for the scheme to enlarge the Erie canal? Why not look for their aid in those Republican quarters which, like ourselves, stand already committed by pledges which only a base treachery on the part of its special promoters can absolve, to the support of any and all practicable and lawful measures which may contribute to the speedy completion of this most desirable work? We know what we say, when we declare, in behalf of all the intelligent Republicans of the Commonwealth, that the proposal to enlarge the Canal, *per se*, meets their most cordial approbation, and that it can rely upon their sincere and effective support unless their zeal shall be estranged from it by the mismanagement and the flagrant offenses of those who claim the leadership in its advocacy.

Do certain Senators and Representatives, who are said to count upon pocketing the large sum of money already raised to buy and pay for the defeat of the Philadelphia police-bill, suppose that such a scoundrelly transaction, already exposed as it is, can escape the most thorough scrutiny of the offended law, or of a merciless public sentiment which will not spare, and should not spare, every one aiding and abetting, whose identity is already well known, and whose clear guilt will be sufficiently and incontrovertibly manifest to the people, in the solitary fact that a just and necessary measure of municipal reform has been defeated, in the Democratic interest by a Republican Senate? We tell every member who even now hesitates and falters, when he ought to shun the miserable bribe offered as the money value of his personal, political and official honor, that he is standing upon the edge of a more wretched and inevitable ruin than ever before swallowed up any public man in this Commonwealth.

What do they propose to gain by the base treachery involved in the defeat of a competent and faithful officer who has been nominated in strict accordance with the time-honored usages of the party? Are they aware that they would thus lend themselves, to prostituting their official trusts, betraying their honest Republican constituencies, and miserably disgracing an honorable Commonwealth? Is that to be the entertainment to which Republican bolters now invite their protege, themselves and the people of Pennsylvania?

These considerations are worthy to be pondered, now and by whomsoever they may concern. We tell gentlemen who meditate the betrayal of Republicanism in Pennsylvania, that the commonest prudence dictates to them a more honorable and therefore more profitble course.

MANUFACTURE OF PIG IRON.

This first step in the most important of our manufacturing industries is rapidly increasing, having doubled since 1865. In that year the total product of pig iron was 930,000 tons; in 1869 it was about 1,900,000 tons. This is very far from being a local or sectional interest, but is national more than any other except agriculture. In fifteen States sixty-five furnaces have been erected within the last eighteen months, forty-six of which were in States outside of Pennsylvania, and nineteen in Pennsylvania. Fifty-eight more are in contemplation, the most of which are in the West. Yet to read what is written and widely circulated by the advocates of free trade, one would be led to suppose that this is almost exclusively a Pennsylvania interest; that the lordly proprietors of this State had a monopoly in this business, and that the good people of all the other States are sorely oppressed that a few Pennsylvania iron masters may be protected against foreign competition. While it is true that more iron is made in Pennsylvania than in any other single State, it is not true that it is richer in ore, or even in coal, than any other. At least half a dozen States are richer in ore than this, among which are Michigan and Missouri, and probably Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama. Slavery, until recently, repressed the energies of all these States except one; but now that that incubus is removed, we may look for a great and rapid advancement in this interest in all of them, especially in the Virginias, which, like Pennsylvania, are rich in both ore and coal.

Men who are still in the prime of life remember the time when no iron was smelted in this country with mineral coal. About 1819 a furnace was built on Bear Creek, near the Allegheny river, just below Parker's Landing, to operate with coke. A Mr. Lewis, an intelligent Englishman, was the manager. It was what is called a full stack. The ore and coal were both abundant and good. But it proved a failure; and it was not until the Brady's Bend Iron works, (then called "The Great Western,") were estabilshed, some fifteen years afterwards, that iron was successfully manufactured with mineral coal. About the same time the first iron was made in the same way on the Shenango. Previous to that all the iron made in this State was smelted with charcoal in what were called "quarter stacks." All the furnaces in the Juniata iron region without exception were of that small size, and used charcoal. The manufacture of iron with anthracite coal began still later, but at what date we do not remember. Now that has grown into an enormous interest.

The cost of making pig iron is one of the most unsettled questions now occupying the public mind. The proprietors of the Jarondelet iron works at St. Louis say that it costs them $32 05 per ton to make pig iron. A memorial to Congress signed by the proprietors of thirty seven furnaces in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, which produce annually in the aggregate over 270,000 tons, state upon the authority of their personal knowledge that the average cost at those furnaces, exclusive of any interest on capital, in 1868 was $29 16¼ per ton, and in the first six months in 1869 it was $29 63 per ton. These furnaces turned out an average of about 160 tons per week, which is large, and nearly up to anything that can be expected.

Commissoner Wells, in his report, represents the cost of making iron in the same anthracite district at from $24 to $26 per ton, including interest on capital invested. Doubtless this is true in some peculiarly favorable localities; and yet it may be very wide of the truth, taking an average of the whole district.

Now English and Scotch pig can be landed on our shores, with all charges paid, including $9 per ton duty, at just about $32 in currency per ton. Reduce the duty to $8, as Mr. WELLS advises, and the cost would be $26, which would put nearly every anthracite furnace in the country out of blast; and if the anthracite, then nearly all the others would follow, provided the foreigners chose to put the metal so low as to crush the American manufacturers out. But they would be more likely to so regulate prices as to save and put into their own pockets about four of the six dollars of remitted duty, and still have a large market in which to operate. They could easily arrest any further expansion in the iron business in this country; *for they would have sliding margin sufficient to control everything without getting over the line separating between profit and loss.*

Seven dollars per ton duty, as has been agreed upon in committee and reported to Congress, is the lowest figure that can be fixed upon without causing this great interest, now so rapidly progressing, to retrograde and languish.

Do the Western farmers, many of whom are so clamerous for a reduction of duties, ever reflect that more than three-fourths of all the cost of making this iron, goes into their pockets in exchange for flour, meal, meat, and hay, oats, and other horse feed, and many other things which they could not send to a far distant market at all? Here are nearly two millions of tons of pig metal, to make which costs about fifty millions of dollars, thirty-seven millions of which go directly for supplies drawn from the soil and furnished by farmers. Bear in mind, this is only pig metal, the crudest form of manufactured iron.

Some years ago the Brady's Bend iron works, under the pressure of the times, stood idle for a year or two. Finally a new and stronger company took hold of the works and set them in operation again. We know how jubilant the farmers, in a radius of a score of miles around, were at the resuscitation of that establishment, because it gave them a market that made *their* business profitable. Pennsylvania farmers understand these things, and those of the more Western States will understand them by and by. This year they are taking a very salutary practical lesson on political economy.

SOLAR PHENOMENA.

Not long since, a paragraph went the rounds of the papers, which announced the fact that a column of fire had shot from the sun toward the earth, and that, glowing with such heat as to break the glasses of the telescopes astronomers directed to it, it was steadily advancing to the neighborhood of our unlucky planet.

The article in question, is only worth notice as a measure of the general knowledge on such subjects, for it excited more than a little apprehension in a good many and it has been thought worth while, by several English and Eastern papers, to publish articles exposing its absurdity.

It does not appear to have been noticed, however, that the article was based in part, on facts which were distorted, and brought into apparent connection by the writer, who was not at the trouble of inventing his story, and may possibly have meant to produce a sensation, with some apparent basis of truth.

The disconnected facts appear to be these, which are in themselves reliable. Some years since two English observers independently saw a sudden flash of light on the Sun's surface, intense enough to give one of them the idea that the darkening glass which protected his eye had been broken and dazzled him with the unshielded light. No such accident had occurred, but the hour being noted it was found that simultaneously with the extraordinary outburst of light, all the magnetic needles noticed had vibrated at the same time all the world over.

This is a well established, but unexplained fact.

Again, during the late eclipse the observers in the path of the shadow all were able to discern beams of pale light radiating from the Sun to the apparent distance of more than its diameter; that is to say to the distance of nearly a million miles. The writer, who was privileged in witnessing this extraordinary sight, well recalls the appearance, which was seen by hundreds of others provided with the proper means, and is indeed no new phenomenon, though it has never been before so thoroughly observed. From these two disconnected facts, both due to causes but partly understood, but not in themselves alarming, the ingenious paragraphist made up his story.

Hearing so much in recent discovery which is in the highest degree wonderful, there is no need for any one to go beyond what has been really observed, to gratify the most craving taste for the marvelous.

Let the reader of what follows judge whether the *fact* does not surpass the fiction.

Astronomers have very recently been able to obtain evidence of the existence of flames on the sun's surface quite other than either of those described. These flames reveal evidence of their presence in the spectroscope, by brilliant lines, whose position shows that they are due to hydrogen. But this, though a comparitively recent and most interesting discovery, is surpassed in interest to the general reader, and perhaps to the professional observer, by that of a method by which the flames themselves become visible.

In a recent number of a journal devoted to the wants of the professional astronomer, (*Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 1769,) appear a new series of illustrations of startling interest. They accompany an article by Professor ZOLLNER, Leipsig, who appends a scale of measurement to the drawings and accompanying article.

In one of these drawings, made to scale, and of whose reliability there need be no doubt, we see a column of flame projected from the sun's surface to the height of over three thousand *miles*, which, in a second drawing, taken ten minutes later, has grown into a fiery cloud, hanging high above the surface and united to it by a pillar of flame, which, in five minutes more, has disappeared, leaving the head of the column, (a mass containing millions of cubic miles of matter,) suspended above the source whence it was projected a quarter of an hour before. Successive drawings exhibit masses of burning gas, resembling in their outline mountain ranges, but which we see are between five and six thousand *miles* in height, rolling in lurid waves before the beholder's eye, and changing as they roll, like a fire fanned by some mighty wind. Again we see a column of flame projected to twelve thousand *miles*, flickering like a candle-flame throughout its vast extent, and these changes are repeated in interminable variety. The knowledge that these immense masses, as they roll in unceasing fluctuation, are glowing with a heat to be reckoned in hundreds of thousands of degrees; the overpowering spectacle of an ocean of fire whose waves would engulph our earth, and whose heat would dissipate this solid globe in vapor like a water-drop in a furnace, has in it something terrible; and no language can exaggerate the spectacle presented.

If here the writer, who seeks to use no figure of speech, and who pauses with the drawings and the scale before him to verify again figures so enormous,—if he finds that he has used only the language of the soberest truth, may he not ask again if the facts can be surpassed by any invention.

The present is a time of remarkable solar activity, and the extension of our means of noting these imposing and indeed awful phenomena, has been made just in time to enable us to view them.

In every department of Astronomy the last few years have been eminently fruitful of novelty, and in presenting these among the very latest contributions of that science, the account of its recent discoveries is scarcely opened.

IT IS SAID that fully two-thirds of the Senate were opposed last spring to the ratification of the St. Thomas treaty. The President is now exerting his influence in favor of the ratification of the treaty, and it is thought by some that perhaps the matter was so complicated by Mr. Seward's assurances to Denmark that the United States are bound to carry out the scheme of purchase. The treaty for the acquisition of Samana is objected to on the ground that there is no power in the Government to lease territory from a foreign Government. It seems possible, however, that the influence of the administration will be able to secure the ratification of both treaties.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN; designed to represent the Existing State of Physiological Science, as applied to the Functions of the human body. By Austin Flint, Jr., M. D. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Works of this character possess value far beyond the medical profession, inasmuch as they treat of subjects of vital interest to every man. The main features of pysiological science, discussed in this volume, refer to secretion, excretion, ductless glands, nutrition, animal heat, movements, voice and speech. It is a work of superior merit, and well illustrates the researches of the author in this department of medical science. Dr. Flint enjoys rare opportunities because of his position as one of the faculty of Bellvue Hospital Medical College, New York, and the public are greatly benefitted by his connection with that institution. This is the third volume of a series on human physiology. The first volume treated of the blood, circulation and respiration; and the second volume was upon alimentation, digestion, absorption and the lymph and chyle. The three volumes are distinct, and yet cover the entire subject of human physiology. This volume is prepared up to the latest discoveries of medical science. Within a brief period some points of great importance to the liver and kidney have been definitely settled; the chapters on these questions will be found to represent the latest views. We repeat, it is a work of signal value, not only to the medical profession, but to the general reader. The work is elegantly printed.

THE ODES AND EPISODES OF HORACE. A metrical translation into English, with introduction and commentaries. By Lord Lytton. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

Much of the work contains the original text, with suitable commentaries. The original text and the translation are upon opposite pages. Each poem is preceded by an analysis of its subjects and arguments. The work is a fine addition to similar publications, and will prove a valuable help to American scholars in the Latin languages.

STRANGE VISITORS. Published by Carleton, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

The title page sets forth the character of this book. It treats of physiology, science, government, religion, poetry, art and kindred subjects. These papers are dictated by the spirits of men distinguishable in the literary and scientific world, dictated through "a Clairvoyant, while in an abnormal or trance state." No doubt the work will have a wide sale, as it treats of many popular things.

LAMPS, PITCHERS AND TRUMPETS. Lectures on the Vocation of the preacher By Edwin Paxton Hood, minister of Queen Square Chapel, Brighton, Second series. Published by M. W. Dodd, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The first series elicited almost universal admiration because of its quaint style of matter. The second series is composed of five lectures upon the pulpit of our times, with monograms of Robertson, Pusey, Manning, Newman, Spurgeon and others. These lectures embody questions of vital interest, namely: Arrangement of texts by divisions, written and extemporе sermons, on effective preaching, and suggestions for the pulpit. The monographs are illustrated with quotations and anecdotes in great profusion. Ministers and students of theology will be greatly profited by its perusal. The author's views—favorable to extemporaneous preaching are full of practical good sense.

PUCK: His Vicissitudes, Adventures, &c. Related by himself, and edited by "Ouida," author of "Tricotrin," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

The curious will have something new in this volume that will interest them. It purports to be the autobiography of a dog, edited by that rich and racy writer "Ouida," and presents phases of canine sagacity and habits, relating to this animal, that will be read with interest by young people. Few suppose so much of value and instruction could be gathered from a theme of this character. It reads like romance, and sustains the widely spread popularity of the author.

THE LIVING WRITERS OF THE SOUTH. By James Wood Davidson, A. M. Published by Carleton, New York. For sale by John W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

In this volume we have a list of the Living Writers of the South, with specimens of the writings of some of the authors. It contains much that will interest the thoughtful, and impress the reader to a considerable extent. Many will be surprised to find the names of so many in the South who have acquired a reputation as writers.

SABBATH SONGS FOR CHILDREN'S WORSHIP. Published by Lea Shepard, Boston.

This collection of music is fine and striking. The music, poetry, theology, and tunes are suggestive exercises for Sunday School concerts, and commendable. It will bear favorable comparison with the numerous editions of this class of books.

THE "B. O. W. C." A book for boys. By the author of the "Dodge Club." Illustrated. Published by Lea & Shepard, Boston.

Anything written by the author of the "Dodge Club" is a guarantee of capability. This book will be found of much interest for boys, and young people generally. From the outset the story takes hold of the reader and holds its interest to the end. It contains rich and racy sketches that cannot fail to be of interest, and a source of instruction. Phases of life of the most approved modern Americanism are brought out in a strong light.

ROUGH AND READY. By Horatio Alger, Jr. Published by A. K. Loring, Boston. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

Life among the New York papers forms the basis upon which this delightful and exciting story is built. It is the fourth volume of the famous "Ragged Dick Series," and appeared originally in the *Schoolmate*. The story illustrates the vicissitudes of a boy, to withstand the persecutions of an intemperate parent, and provide for the wants of an orphan sister. "Rough and Ready" is of the better type and has some excellent traits of character.

THE SQUIRE'S DAUGHTER. By Miss Caroline E. Kelly Davis. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Like many of the publications of this house, this is a work that is safe to enter any family circle. The author has written many works of merit, and this volume will sustain her reputation. It represents the finding of a little girl at the door of a household already large, who took the place of a daughter and sister in the home circle. Young people will find it a work of merit and profit.

MY ENEMY'S DAUGHTER. By Justin McCarthy.

BOUND TO JOHN COMPANY; or, The Adventures and Misadventures of Robert Amsleigh. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

These novels appeared in *Harper's Magazine* and *Weekly* for a considerable period of the past year. They were widely read and of thrilling interest to the lovers of fiction.

WORDSOF COMFORT for Parents bereaved of Little Children. Edited by William Logan, Glasgow, Scotland. Published by Robert Carter and Brothers, New York.

We are quite sure this beautiful collection will be prized by bereaved ones, and lovers of the beautiful and chaste will have their minds enriched by the choice truths it contains. The views on "Infant Salvation" are free from the dogmatic type of theology. Passages of rare beauty and felicity of thought abound throughout the work. And the poetry is in keeping with the prose selections. We most heartily commend the work.

PHEMIE'S TEMPTATION. A Novel. By Marion Harland. Published by Carleton, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

In this story of wedded life we have some of the disagreeable features of the relation. The story is highly colored and strongly in the defence of woman's rights. No doubt the book will find many admirers, as it is calculated to please persons of the sensational type; and the author is quite popular. The central character, "Phemie," is strongly drawn and gives color to the story.

THERE are hints in the opposition journals of a huge land job lying masked behind the lease of Samana Bay. A Paris letter to the New York *Express*, whose statements are vouched for by the editors of that journal, makes this statement:

It happens to be within my personal knowledge that there is a company of individuals living not a thousand miles from New York city, who claim to own the lands adjacent to and lying on that bay, and also the exclusive right to the principal stream running into the same, as well as certain privileges in the bay itself. These persons who claim to have derived title several years ago from competent authority in the island, have a regularly organized company, and whose certificates of stock I have seen, bearing the name as President of a gentleman whom I well know. The intention is to "lie low" until the negotiation shall be ratified, then spring the trap and compel the Government to pay another good round sum to quiet the older and better title of the company.

AT Annapolis, on the evening of January 7th, the annual ball of the first class of the naval cadets at the United States Naval Academy took place. Old Fort Severn, now the gymnasium, which was used as the ball room, was beautifully dressed with flags, evergreens and appropriate mottoes. Fully nine hundred people were present, including ladies from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, and a large number from Washington, whose toilets were of unusual elegance. At midnight a sumptuous banquet was served in the armory. The charges against the Midshipmen to be tried by Court Martial at Annapolis, next week, are for drunkenness. There are about twenty offenders, and it is proposed to make examples of some of the worst cases by dismissing them from the service upon conviction by the Court.

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.

It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.

It will cure spitting of blood.

It will cure a common cough in a few days.

It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.

It will cure catarrh in the head.

It will cure laryngitis.

It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflamatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of distressed nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will but try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say than anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25 1869.

LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as rash and as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked, but while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor *must be recruited*. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power, even while removing obstructions from the bowels they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the laltering circulation revitalized, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action, not suddenly, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary cures are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful, genial, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic or lacerating poison such as strychnine, like strychnine or quinia.

NOTICES.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The Committee appointed by the Association to nominate officers for the ensuing year, present the following:

PRESIDENT—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
VICE PRESIDENT—HENRY M. LONG.
SECRETARY—A. H. LANE.
TREASURER—D. P. CORWIN.
DIRECTORS—JOHN F. BAILEY, W. N. HOWARD, McH. REINHART, W. P. HERBERT, C. H. SHEA.
AUDITORS—T. B. SWEARINGEN, ALEX'R LAUGHLIN, JR., CYRUS CLARK, JR.
JAMES COLLORD,
R. S. SMITH,
W. L. CHAFFANT,
W. J. RADCLIFFE,
J. H. MILLIGAN,
JOHN M. CLANEY,
W. P. WETMAN,
Committee.

☞ Election on January 11th, at 7 P. M.
ja7

☞ NOTICE TO PERSONS having boats of any description, or material of any kind lying on the Allegheny river, carts, drays or wagons, not having reported, you are hereby notified

TO REPORT AT ONCE.

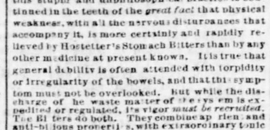
Or they will be sold at the

Expiration of Twenty Days.

ROBERT A. HILL,
de21 LLEGHENY WHARFMASTER.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the CRESCENT SPRING CO., of Pittsburgh will be held at their office, No. 324 Liberty street on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M., at which time and place the election for Director will take place.
O. MEIGS ALF,
Sec. and Treas.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.
mh26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS,

AT

WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

1 Stret, Allegheny City.

BARGAINS IN

Ladies' Felt Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Ladies' Striped Shawls,
Plaid Shawls,
Shoulder Shawls,
Breakfast Shawls and Sontags,
All-wool Poplin Plaids,
Plain Colored Poplins,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Blankets and Flannels,
Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
Table Linens and Napkins.

The Stock is Complete in Every Department.

WHOLESALE

AND RETAIL,

AT

WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued	$4,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road, (140 miles)	4,500 000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile.	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of N. Y. as their official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued Interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security and Profit.*

They bear good interest—seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund*, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well settled and productive country;—assuming that a railroad *built* through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest and Principal* than a road *to be built* through the most highly extolled wilderness or sparsely settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad Center: in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf," as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Realty and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our agents in Pittsburgh,

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
75 FOURTH AVENUE.
W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
54 CLIFF STREET, New York,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.
Ja6:19-THST

DIAMONDS.
96 SANTA CLAUS 96
OPENS HIS PACK
ON TUESDAY,
AT
McFADDEN'S,
Federal Street, Allegheny.
DIAMONDS, Clusters and Solitaires.
WATCHES, all makes and grades.
JEWELRY, an endless variety.
STERLING, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
BOHEMIAN GOODS AND VASES, the choicest selections.
BRONZE AND PARIAN STATUARY, entirely new designs in groups; figures and busts, classical, antique and modern.
CLOCKS, PAINTINGS, etc., etc.
All purchased last week at the LOWEST GOLD RATES, and will be sold correspondingly low.
96 T. McFADDEN, Jr. 96
WATCHES.
SILVER WARE. JEWELRY.

STANDARD TIME.
WE TAKE THE
TRUE TIME
BY
Transit Observations
Of the Stars at Our Own observatory.
J. R. REED & CO.,
Jewelers, No. 68 Fifth Avenue.

HOSIERY.
Fancy Woolen Scarfs.
Children's Fancy Woolen Sacques.
Children's White Woolen Cloaks.
Children's White and Fancy Woolen Gaiters.
Children's White and Fancy Woolen Mittens.
Infants' Woolen Hoods, Caps and Boots.
Ladies' and Children's Underwear.
Gents', Youth's and Boys' Undershirts and Drawers.
AT JAMES PHELAN'S
Old Stand Stocking Store,
No. 24 FIFTH AVENUE.
ja8:8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS,

AT

SEMPLE'S,

1 Stret, Allegheny City.

At 25c., All-wool Rob Roy Flannels.
At 28c., Very Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 50c., All-wool Cassimeres.
At 12 1-2c., good Dark Delaines.
At 25c., Double Width Poplins.
At 12 1-2c, 4-4 Bleached Muslin—extra good,
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Heavy Unbleached Sheeting.
At 50c. each, Plaid Shoulder Shawls.
At $2 50, Ladies' Felt Skirts—a bargain.
At $2.75 a pair, 10-4 White Blankets.
At $3.50 a pair, 11-4 White Blankets,
Heavy Coverlids very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Furs.

AND RETAIL,

AT

SEMPLE'S,

and 182

ALLEGHENY CITY.

'THE

GRAND CLEARANCE

OF

HOLIDAY SALE,

AT

HORNE'S,

STILL CONTINUES!!

USEFUL AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!!

Extremely Low Prices!

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Every Style and Quality.

FOR

Ladies, Gents and Children.

Lace Goods.

A GREAT VARIETY IN

Collars, Setts,
Handkerchiefs and Chemizettes,
Linen Embroidered Setts, in Fancy Boxes,
Broche Scarfs, Silk Scarfs,
Roman and Embroidered Sashes,
Sash and Bow Ribbons, handsome styles just received,
Fine French Flowers,
Willow and Ostrich Plumes,
Bonnet Velvets, Trimming Satins,
Boulevarde Skirts,
French Corsets,
Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas,
Fine Silk Fans, Fancy Belts,
Jet and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets,
Traveling Satchels,
Gloves and Hosiery

IN STYLES AND QUALITY

TO SUIT ALL.

Merino and Wool Underwear.

NEW STOCK

Gents' Neck Wear.
Handkerchief Bows and Ties,
Pulse Warmers, &c.

77 AND 79 MARKET ST.
de24

HOLIDAY

ORR & McCONAHY,

Jewelers,

114 FEDERAL ST., corner of Water,

ALLEGHENY.

Our Goods are Unsurpassed!

GOODS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, December 31, 1869:

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	498 8 0 71
Contingent Fund	31 471 06
	$595,271 77

ASSETS:

Bonds, Mortgages	$506,417 74
Bills Receivable	49,358 03
Office Fixtures	466 00
Cash,	39 047 40
	$595,271 77

D. E. McKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the books and assets of the bank, and find the above statement to be correct.

S. H. HARTMAN,
ROBT. C. SCHMERTZ,
C. FOLLANSBEE.

PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1870. Ja5:213-T

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between E. H. SUTMEYER and ALEX. THOMPSON, under the firm name of E. H. Sutmeyer & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Alex. Thompson retiring. The business of the old firm will be settled up by E. H. Sutmeyer, who will continue to carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING business at the old stand, No. 146 Federal street, Allegheny.

E. H. SUTMEYER,
ALEX. THOMPSON.

January 1st, 1870.

In retiring from the firm I hereby invite all my friends to continue their patronage with E. H. SUTMEYER, feeling assured he will give satisfaction to all who may call upon him.

ALEX. THOMPSON.

Persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment at once to E. H. Sutmeyer. All accounts are expected to be settled positively within 30 days.

ja7:22 E. H. SUTMEYER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

75 cent Children's Knit Circulars for 25c.
$1.00 Children's Knit Circulars for 50c.
$1.50 Knit Shoulder Shawls for 75c.
$2.00

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jc10-6

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my14

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 10, 1869.

Money easy at 6@7; prime discounts 8@11. Sterling steady at 8¾@8¾. Gold firmer; opened at 122¾, fell to 121¾, advanced to 123¼, and closed at 122¾. Carrying rates 6½@7 per cent. Gold clearances, $52,000,000. There is trouble breeding about the gold clearing house, and one leading firm refused to accept the check of the bank for a greater amount than $300,000 unless certified.

Forty-five proposals were made to-day for the gold offered by the Government, $1,570,000 being reaching $7,315,000 at 120 88-100@122 39-100. As soon as the bids were announced the market rose to 123¼, showing a strong bull combination at work. The awards were made at 122 16-100@122 39-100. Market closed quiet.

Governments active and strong, with 6is as the chief feature; the Germans were free buyers thereof, and swept the market of all offering up to 116¼. Coupons: 81s, 18@18¼; do 62s, 16¾@16⅝; do 64s, 15⅞@16¼; do 65s, 15⅞@16⅛; do new, 14¾@14⅝; do 67s, 14⅞@15; do 68s, 14⅝@15; Ten-Forties, 12¾@12⅝; Pacifics, 7¼@10.

State bonds strong, except North Carolinas: Missouris, 86½; old Tennessees, 55; new do, 49⅝; old Virginias, 51; new do, 57½; old North Carolinas, 42¾; new do, 27¼; new South Carolinas, 74.

Stocks fell in the afternoon about one per cent. from best prices of to-day, and closed unsettled; the feeling was, however, "bullish" at the close.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 52; Cumberland, 27; Western Union Tel., 32¾; Quicksilver, 15; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 17¼; Adams Express, 61¾; Wells, & Fargo, 20¾; American, 37; United States, 50; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 91¾; Erie, 24; do deferred, 40; Harlem, 158; do preferred, 140; Hudson scrip, 86½; Reading, 94¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Lake Shore, 88¾; Illinois Central, 137¾; Pittsburgh, 87; North Western, 72¼; do preferred, 85½; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul, 74¾; do preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 61¾; do preferred, 71¾; Fort Wayne, 88¾; Terre Haute, 24¾; do preferred, 56¾; Chicago and Alton, 145; do preferred, 145; Ohio and Mississippi, 25¾; Dubuque, 106½; St. Joseph, 116; C. C. & I. C., 18.

Mining shares dull. Boston prices: Calumet, 90; Copper Falls, 6; Franklin, 10; Hecla, 76; Quincy, 25.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $75,265,169; currency, $4,773,729; general balance, $87,707,695.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. }

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 123; Silver, 118; Eighty-one's, 116; Five Twenties, 1862, 116¾; do 1864, 115¾; do 1865, 115¾; do 1865, Consols, 114¾; do 1867, 114¾, do 1868, 114¾; Ten Forties, 112¾; Adams Express Company 61¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 8; American Express Company, 37; Western Union Telegraph, 32; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 95½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Michigan Southern, 89¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 105½; Chicago & North Western, 72¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 86¾; Erie 24.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$6,00	$6,15
Paris, per franc	25 -	26¼
Berlin, thaler	91	93
Frankfort, florins	52	54

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 123¼; United States Sixes, 1861, 118; Five-Twenties, 1862, 116¾; do. 1864, 116¾; do. 1865, 115¾; Ten-Forties, 112¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 114¾; do. do. 1867, 114¾; do. do. 1868, 114¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 109¾; Lake Superior 86.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. }

There is nothing new or important to be said about the markets in a general way, nothing at least worthy of special notice. The receips of flour, grain and produce generally continue light, unusually so, at no time perhaps for several months have the railroads been so slack as at present, but the supplies of almost everything are fully up to the requirements of the local trade, and outside of this there is little or no demand. Business, however, is usually dull at this particular season of the year, and there is no reason why this should be an exception. There is still considerable complaint being made in regard to the stringency in money matters and the difficulty experienced in making collections, but we are in hopes that the money market will soon grow easier, so that those who are dependent on the banks can be accommodated, and that those who are behind hand can meet their obligations.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged; we can report regular sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—Is in good supply, and dull but unchanged. Sales of good to choice Roll at 30@35.

BEANS—Dull and lower; we now quote at $2.25@2,75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4¼ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $4,50.

CRANBERRIES—Coutinue to be quoted at $12@16 per bbl.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@8,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is dull though the stock in this market is not large and prices are unchanged. Hamburg, 17@17¼; Factory, 17½@18; New York Dairy, 18½@19; Goshen, 20.

CARBON OIL—Quiet; standard brands may be quoted at 26½@27 cts., in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Sale of 7,000 lbs fair apples at 7 cts. Peaches dull and unchanged, at 9@10 cts for quarters and 11@12 for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

EGGS—Still quoted at 35@37.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The market is very quiet, as the demand is entirely local and very light, at that. Some of the mills report a fair business, that is they are selling considerable flour, but the margin is so small—it is alleged—that they are not making much money. We continue to quote at $5,25@5,50 for spring, and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,25.

GRAIN—The grain business continues very dull, and while the arrivals are light, the supply is fully up to the demand. Wheat is arriving very sparingly and this market is almost bare; we continue to quote at $1,15@1,18. Rye is dull and nominal at 85c@$1, cash and time. Corn is in better supply, but it is held pretty firmly and prices are fully sustained; sales of car on wharf and track at 80 and shelled may be quoted at 85. Oats quiet and unchanged; 47@48 by the car load and 50 in store. There are but few buyers of spring barley above $1, and the demand is by no means urgent at that.

HAY—The arrivals continue light which, of course, is owing mainly to the bad condition of the roads; sales from country wagons at $18@23.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted firm at $1,48@1,50.

POTATOES—Dull and unchanged; 50@55c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders 14¾@15; sugar cured do, 15½@16; Breakfast Bacon, 20¾@21; Sugar Cured Hams 21; Dried Beef, 21. Ham Sausage; 14c. Lard 13@13½, in tierces. Mess Pork $31@31,50.

POULTRY—None in market.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $3,75@4; and Clover seed at $8@8,25. Flaxseed dull and cannot be quoted above $2,10.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $14@15 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY Jan. 10, 1870. }

The oil market was rather quiet today, compared with Saturday crude seemed to be weaker, while refined is steady, with some inquiry for lines, but refiners, generally, are not inclined to sell ahead, and consequently, there is but little doing. A late New York paper says "that no cargo of crude has been reported as sold for a long time. The indifference in buyers for export, however, is expl ained, by the fact that the prices of petroleum, although unusually low, are not really in the relative sense, considering the great decline in the premiums on gold. So long as gold premium remains where it is now, petroleum connot command its former figures," The same paper, which is inclined to be rather bearish, also says, "that private advices from the oil regions report the stock of crude as being enormously large. Excess of stock combined with slackness of demand and the low gold premium, must bring the price of crude lower, and per consequence that of refined, if sales are to be made, or else foreign buyers must advance their price in order to meet the decline in gold here. Foreign buyers ought to remember one thing that they seem to ignore almost entirely, and that is, that inasmuch as a large majority of the investments in oil lands were made when the gold premium was at its most inflated point, it is almost ruinous for producers of crude oil to sell it at gold prices. This is, of course, a matter that the laws of supply and demand will regulate in time; but foreign consumers and buyers will not long be able to resist the necessity of raising their prices if the trade in petroleum is to continue, and the premium on gold is to decline gradually to par. Indeed the price of crude oil has already gone so low as to stop some of the "gimp" wells in the creek; but still the opinion of the producer is that in order to effect sales the price must go lower yet."

CRUDE.

The market, compared with Saturday is quiet and hardly so strong, though prices are unchanged; 12¾ was the best bid for seller this month, and there are but few buyers even at that, with offers to sell at 13.

REFINED.

The refined market is quiet and devoid of anything new or really important. There is some inquiry for "lines," but, as already intimated, refiners are not in condition and feel disposed to be inclined to sell ahead. January quoted at 30¾; January to March 30¾@30¾; January to June 32; and March to August 32¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Livingston Bros. 326 bbls, on account Fisher Bros; Owston & Sowers 320, on account same; Livingston & Bros. 166, on account Rees Bro; Lockhart, Frew & Co; 1,200, on account same; Spray Oil Works 320, on account W. Robinson; J. Wilkins 80, on account Fox & Fink; Peerless Oil Works 320, on account same.

Total..... 2,732 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Co., 515 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro. & Co. 91 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Tarentum Oil Works, 50 bbls, refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. K. Truax 40 bbls lubricating to H Winsor, Philadelphia.

Total..... 656 bbls.

CO PARTNERSHIP.

LOGAN BROTHERS & CO.,

(Successors to W. P. Logan & B o .)

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co partnership for the purpose of transacting a Commission and Brokerage business in Petroleum and its products.

Offices in Perry Building corner 8h street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, and No. 143 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

W. P. LOGAN,
JNO. P. LOGAN,
THOS. P. LOGAN,
J. T. STOCKDALE,
EMMOR FAWCETT.

JANUARY 10th, 1870.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE } MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. }

CATTLE.

The supply was large to-day, larger than it has been for several weeks, about 1,150 head. Following are the names of the parties who brought cattle here from the west, together with the point at which they were shipped:

W. Messenger, Marion	1 car
W. Gaff, Crestline	1 cars
D. Brown, Mansfield	2 cars
Graham Bro., Mansfield	2 cars
W. Maihalin, Mansfield	1 car
W. Priest, Loudenville	1 car
J. Ross, Loudenville	2 cars
Wm. Newark and Chicago	2 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	7 cars
Zeigler Rothchilds, Chicago	2 cars
S. Kauffman, Chicago	1 car
Taurman & Lobman, Chicago	7 cars
Taurman & Lobman, Crestline	3 cars
Lowenstine & Hartman, Chicago	2 cars
J. Needy, Newark and Chicago	2 cars
Keefer & Katz, Chicago	3 cars
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	3 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	4 cars
M. Verner, Chicago	3 cars
Carr & Co., Forrest	1 car
S. Marks & Bro., Crestline	3 cars
Holmes, L. & Co., Princeton	1 car
Smith & Blue, Warsaw	1 car
J. W. Unger, Canton	1 car
J. Johnston, Upper Sandusky	1 car
Knowiess & Cross, Caledonia	1 car
Total	58 cars

In addition there were about 5 cars of cattle driven in, so that the whole number on sale to-day was 63 car loads, or arout 1,150 head. As might be expected with this largely increased number on sale, and with very unfavorable advices from the east, and no eastern buyers in attendance, the market was a dull one, though after all it turned out better than expected at the opening. Most of the dealers reported a decline of from ¼ to ½ a cent per pound, as compared with last week, while others did not think there was much difference—it was generally conceded, however, that prices were a fraction lower, and quite a number were left ever unsold. Prime to extra fat steers may be quoted at 7¼@8c. Stock cattle were in good supply and sold at from 4½ to 5¾c, as to quality.

J. W. Unger sold 7 head fresh cows, from Canton, at $63 per head; 3 bulls at 5 cents.

Hedges & T. retailed 18 head for J Johnston, at 6@7¼c; 18 for Carr at 5 to 7¾c.

N. Carr retailed 20 head from Licking county, Ohio, for Graham, at 5¾@6¾.

Graham had 18 head from Licking county, Ohio, which he held at 7c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co , 60 head of commonish stock at 4¾@6¼.

Trautman & Lobman retailed 140 head at 6@7¾; drove 54 head to Central Yard.

S. Marks & Bro. 135 head, all from Ohio; sold at from 7 to 9¼, the latter for 15 head of extra bought by Beilsteine.

L. Rothchilds & Zeigler 61 head from Chicago at 6¾@7¼.

S. Kauffman 16 head steers, from Chicago, at 6@6¾.

Katz & Keefer 58 steers from Chicago at 5¾@7.62.

Jacob Needy sold 55 at 6@7¾.

Kraus & Haas sold 55 head from Chicago, at 5@7¼.

Lowenstene & Hartman 35 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 6¼@7¼.

Sheitemantle & Stouffer sold 36 head from Butler Co., at 4¼@6¼.

Addy & Warden sold 15 from Guernsey Co. Ohio, 5,40@6,75.

Jas. Shaw sold 5 head from Lawrence Co., at 5@6.

M. Verner wholesaled 46 head stock steers averaging 860, at 5; retailed at 5¾@7.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 45 head mixed common stock at 5@7¼.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 100 head at 5@7¾.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 4 car loads, or about 75 head.

J. Davis sold 27 head of commonish stock from Ohio, at 5½@6¾.

SHEEP.

There was an increased number of sheep on sale to-day, compared with last week, over 1,200 head, though this, as is well known, to those engaged in the business, is a limited supply—we have seen within the past three or four months, 3,500 and even 4,000 head here at one time. The offerings, however, are generally light at this season of the year, and, as has been the case for some time past, the greatest proportion of the offerings were of an inferior grade, consisting chiefly of what is termed "scalawags" or "pelters." Prime fat sheep, as might be expected with a limited number on sale, sold readily at full prices, and, in fact all the different grades were held with considerably tenacity; and all things considered, brought very good prices. One small bunch of very fine fat sheep, averaging over 100 lbs, brought 6 cts per pound, and 85 to 90 lb sheep brought $4,90@4,50 per head. Scalawag sheep sold at from $1,50@2,00 per head, and but one lot sold at the inside figure. Shoumaker & Horner sold 87 scalawags at $1,50 per head.

Stakely Bro. sold 50 head averaging 85 lbs to Fry at $3,00 per head; and 54, still better, at $4,25.

McNeese sold 100 head of mixed sheep to Grafflin at 8¾c.

J. F. Neely wholesaled 132 head scalawags to T. Kimberlin, averaging 70 lbs at $1,75.

John Walters sold 40 head of extra weighing 4,360 lbs to W. Tesh at 6 cts. per pound, 50 head to Peter Tesh $4,25 and 60 at $4,00.

J. W. Unger sold 90 scalawags at $1,35.

Stouffer & Shellemantle sold 160 (from Butler Co.) at $2,00@5¼.

G. Bieghly sold 92 head of good scalawags at $2,00.

John H Petticord, from West Virginia, sold 144 at an average of $2,50 per head.

W. Williamson wholesaled 194 to McGratty at $3,50 per head.

D. Fry retailed 52 at $3¼@6,00 per head.

HOGS.

The Hog market under the influence of unfavorable advices from other points was rather weak, and, compared with last week, prices are fully ¼ a cent per pound lower. We now quote in a retail way at $9½@11 per cwt for common to prime heavy averages. At the Central Yards, on Saturday, the best Philadelphia hogs would only bring 10¼, and a still further decline was expected to-day.

Shoumaker & Horner sold 90 averaging 350 lbs, at $10,40.

P. Brannon sold for Alford 32 at $9,75@10,40.

Chas. Bryer reports having retailed 100 at $10,75@11,50.

Malhoiin wholesaled 44 to Emerick & Co., averaging 300 lbs, at 10,50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Receipts—Wheat 1,020 bush; wheat heavy and lower, with sales 58,000 bush at $1,18@1,21 for No. 2 spring, $1,28@1,31 for winter red and amber western, $1,48 for white State, and $1,48 for No. 3 spring. Rye dull and heavy. Barley heavy, with sales 9,000 bush at $1 for two rowed State, $1,12 for four rowed State, and $1,25 for Canada, western and old Turkish. Malt quiet. Receipts—Corn 28,400 bush; corn dull and declining, with sales 19,000 bush at 85@90c for new mixed western, 96c for new southern yellow, and 97c for new white southern. Receipts —Oats 2,891 bush; oats dull, with sales 18,000 bush at 60@62c for western, and 63c for State. Stock at grain warehouse: wheat 3,425,028 bush, oats 318,365, rye 35,269, barley 349,900. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady, with sales at 10¼@10¾c. Molasses dull: sales New Orleans at 75@78c. Hops firm at 18@27c. Petroleum quiet at 16@16½ for crude and 31c for refined. Linseed Oil firm at 91@95c in casks. Cotton a shade easier, with sales 2,500 bales at 25½c for mdl. diing uplands. Flour—receipts 8,172 bbls; flour dull and heavy, with sales of 47,000 bbls at $4 65@5 for superfine State western, $5,25@6,20 for extra State, $5,15@6 25 for extra western, $5,50@6,40 for white wheat extra, $5,40@6,00 for fancy, $5,75@6,50 for extra St. Louis, and $6 50@6 80 for good choice do. Rye Flour quiet, with sales of 100 barrels at $4,50@5,55. Corn meal quiet. Whisky at $2,50 for western and $1,02¼@1,04 for Ivest York steady; sales 300 bbls at $28@28,37 for new mess, $28, for old do, $24@24,50 for prime, $20@20,50 for prime mess; also, sales 1,000 bbls new mess, seller February and March, at $28.12@28.25. Beef steady; sales 250 bbls. Beef hams quiet; sales 130 bbls at $32@34. New cut meats dull; sales 75 packages at 12c for shoulders, 14@15c for hams; middles quiet; sales 50 boxes short ribbed deliverable in Chicago at 13¼c. Dressed hogs firmer at 9@9¾c for western. Lard firmer; sales 650 tierces at 15¾@16¾c for steam, 17¾c for kettle rendered; also, sales 1,750 tierces steam, seller from January to March, at 16¾@17c. Butter quiet and steady at 18@30c for Ohio. Cheese quiet and firm at 16@18c. Freights to Liverpool a shade firmer; shipments per steamer, 15,000 bush wheat at 4¾d, and 25,000 bbls flour at 1s 3d.

Latest.—Flour closed dull and a shade lower, with a limited export and home trade demand. Wheat heavy, $1,17@1,20 for No 2 spring, and $1,28@1,30 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats dull and heavy, 60@61c for western. Corn nominal, 83@84c for new and $1,05@1,09 for old mixed western. Pork steady, $28@28,25 for mess, $20@20,50 for prime mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominal. Lard quiet, 16¼@16⅝c for prime steam on spot, and for March 16⅞c bid and 17¼c asked. Eggs dull, 41@43c for fresh and 33c for limed.

CHICAGO, January 10.—Eastern exchange 1-10 premium selling, and 1-10 off buying. Flour unchanged. Wheat—No 1 quiet at 85c; No. 2 firmer and ¼@¾c higher, at 77¾@78c cash and seller the month; closing at 78@78¼c cash; this afternoon, market dull, 78¼c seller January, and 79¼c seller February, for No. 2. Corn firmer, and ¼@¾c higher; sales of No. 2 at 71@71½c for regular, and 72½@73c for fresh receipts; closing at 71¾@71¾c for cash; no grade dull and 3@3½c lower; sales at 54@54½c; this afternoon, dull and unchanged. Oats dull and easier, at 39¾@40c for No. 2, closing at 40c; rejected at 53¾@54c. Rye firmer, at 70c for No. 2. Barley dull, at 86@96c for No. 2. Highwines firm, clit 93@94c for iron bound. Sugar, 11¼@14c for common to choice Orleans. Provisions fairly active and higher. Mess pork unsettled and 25c higher, with sales at $27,75 cash and seller February, opened at $27,75, advanced to $28,25, and closed at $28. Rump pork quiet at $22. Lard firm and steady at 16c. Green hams 14c. Shoulders 10c. Short ribs 13c. Cumberland middles 13c. Dressed hogs active at $10@11,50; closing weak at $10,25 for light, $11 for medium and $11,75 for choice heavy. Live dull and almost nominal at $8,95@9,75 for fair to good mess pork. Receipts during the past 48 hours: 6,239 bbls flour, 26,950 bush wheat, 18,205 bush corn, 21,512 bush oats, 1,427 bush rye, 8,312 bush barley, 5,857 hogs. Shipments: 4,497 bbls flour, 9,680 bush wheat, 110,600 bush corn, 4,800 bush oats, 3,603 bush rye, 450 bush barley, 4,013 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—Tobacco: none offering. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Hemp: none offering and unchanged. Flour very dull and scarcely anything doing; sales superfine at $4@4,25; double extra at $5@5,25; choice treble extra at $6. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales No. 1 spring, inspected, at 98; No. 2 red fall at 97c@$1,00; No. 3 do. at $1,15@1,17½; choice at $1,20@1,22½. Corn dull and unchanged; mixed sacked 73c; choice to fancy white 75@78c. Oats; very little doing; sales at 48c, bulk and 51@53c sacked. Barley dull at $1,18 for choice and quiet. Rye dull; 76c, prime. Whisky firm and higher; sour mash and bourbon unchanged. Provisions—the absence of shipping facilities south produced a stagnant market. Pork held at $28@28,50, with $27,50 offered. Dry salt meats—small sales of clear ribs packed at 13¼c, clear rib 14¾c. Bacon nominal at 13½c for shoulders, 16c for clear rib, 16½@16¾c for clear sides. Lard held at 16¼c for choice kettle, 16c offered. Cattle steady and only in local demand at 2½@3c for inferior to common, 3¼@4¼c for fair to good, 5@6½c for prime and strictly choice. Hogs dull and unchanged; small sales at 8¼@9c. Receipts—flour 4,400 bbls, wheat 13,600 bu, corn 6,600 bu, oats 7,000 bu, barley 400 bu, hogs 600.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Flour unchanged; family at $5,25@5,50. Wheat quiet; No. 1 at $1,12@1,13. Corn firm, supply light, and prices tend upwards; car at 80@81c, and shelled at 85c. Oats quiet and unchanged; mixed at 50@54c; white at 55@56c. Rye dull: No. 1 held at 90@92c. Barley nominally unchanged, and no demand. Cotton steady; middlings at 24c. Whisky dull, and prices drooping; small sales at 93c. Hogs firmer, but few offerings; live at $9,50@10,25; dressed at $11@11,50; receipts 2,000. Mess pork dull, not saleable at better than $27,50, but holds at $27,75@28. Bulk meats quiet, hardly any demand; shoulders offered at 11½c, sides at 14c, clear rib at 14½c, and clear at 15c. Bacon in light jobbing demand, shoulders 12½c, sides 15½c, and 16c for clear rib and clear; sugar cured hams declined to 19@20c. Green meats firmer; held at 10¾, 12¾ and 14¾c. Linseed oil at 88c and dull. Lard oil at $1,48@1,50. Petroleum at 29 to 31c for refined, sugar dull; New Orleans at 12@14c. Coffee unchanged; common to prime at 18@24c. Molasses at 78@80c. Gold 122¾ buying. Exchange steady at par buying

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Flour excessively dull and drooping; extras $4,62½@5, and Ohio extra family $5,50@6,25. Wheat; demand light and Pennsa. red $1 27. Rye $1@1,05. Corn dull, new yellow 85@92c. Oats unchanged. Rye steady. Petroleum firm; crude 20c and refined 29¾c. Provisions dull and weak. Whisky nominal at $1 for wood and $1,02 for iron bound.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 10.—Flour unchanged. Buckwheat flour steady and the demand good at $7,50@8. Wheat in rather more inquiry, but the market was weak; sales of No 1 red winter were made at $1,11, and no inquiry for No 2. Petroleum dull but a shade firmer; refined held at 25½@25c in large lots, 29@30c in small lots; crude $5,40 per bbl.

LOUISVILLE, Jan'y 10.—Cotton weak: middling 23½. Flour in fair local demand. Grain: receipts are liberal, red $1,05, white $1,10; corn 70c; oats, sacked 60c; rye $1. Tobacco in good demand: sales 17 hhds at $5,50@7,50 for lugs, $8,50@10,75 for good to common leaf. Whisky declined to 95c.

MEMPHIS, January 10.—Cotton: middling at 24¼@24¾c; receipts, 2,889 bales; exports, 3,108 bales. Flour steady; superfine at $4,60@5,00.

NASHVILLE, January 10.—Cotton quiet; low middling 22¾c; good ordinary 22½c. Wheat: red $1 10, amber $1 15, white $1 20.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Cattle count up heavy again; receipts of 6,900 for the week, and 3,436 to-day. Trade active but the prices averaged about ½c lower, and the quality low; the few good droves sold at 10½@17c; a few tops at 17½c; thin stock sold at 10@13c, the market averaging 14½c. A drove of 163 Texans, 6 cwt, sold at 12½@13c; 70 mixed State cattle, 6 cwt, 11@12c; 28 prime Kentucky grades, 7¾ cwt, 16@17½c; 2 000 Illinois cattle, 6¼ cwt, at 14@16c, and 136 Ohio, 7¾ cwt, at 15@17c. Total sheep for week, 37,500; arrivals to-day, 12,700. Stock sells well, but ¾ to ¼c lower, ranging from 4¾ to 7¾c; 1 car 102 lbs State brought 8¾c; car 80 lbs Ohio, 6¼c; sales 18,500 Ohio at an average of $5 18 each, running $4 through the week. Hogs steady, with light receipts, 10,500 for the week and 5430 to-day; the receipts of dressed exceed those of live hogs; live quoted at 10@10¼c; dressed 13@13½c, Chicago dressed 11¾@12¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Beeves dull and unchanged, with sales of 2,000 extra Penna. and western steers at 9½@10c for choice, 11c for fair to good, 7¾@9c for common and 5@7c per pound gross. Sheep rather dull and unchanged; sales of 11,000 at 7@7¾c per pound gross. Hogs unchanged, with sales of 3,500 at $14@14,50 per cwt. net for corn fed.

CHICAGO, January 10.—Cattle dull at $3,50@5,25 for stockers and butchers; $7,25@7,62½ for extra shipping beeves.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The dry goods business remains extremely quiet and the prices are unchanged, only we note a line of merrimacs, cambrics, chintz and prints, which were opened in the early fall at 32½c and are now being closed at 18c, which is far below the price of the grey cloth.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 10.—100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 14 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 4 do do, Bryant & Co; 1 do do, Brady & Bend; 1 do do, Coal do do, Hallman & H; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 50 hides, G N Hoffstott; 108 do do, J Hammett & Son; 200 bgs barley, Shipton & Wallace; 2 cars barley, Spencer & McKay; 200 bgs barley, Pier, D & Co; 200 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 1 car lime, Campbell, Jones & Co; 5 half bbls butter, Bruggerman & O; 2 cars limestone, Shoenberger & B; 2 do do, Laughlin & Co; 11 bales hops, J White Jr; 12 bgs b flour, J Porterfield; 23 do feed, H M Henderson; 28 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 19 sks flour, 1 do cushions, E Hazleton; 200 bgs flour, J B Sneathen; 1 car shingles, McCullough & Co; 80 empty bbls, Joseph Finch & Co; 29 doz brooms, W M Gormley; 5 bales twine, H Gerwig & Co; 6 neck yokes, W W Knox; 55 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 4 kgs lard, 5 bbls tallow, Duff & W; 10 bdls spoke, H Rea Jr; 4 bdls butter, 2 hogs, H Rea Jr; 21 bxs butter, J A Graff; 28 bdls b hdls, W Mardorf; 2 cars acid bottles, Seward & E; 2 cars wheat, Hitchcock, McC & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 10.—200 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 1 do do, M P Adams Bro; 2 bbls whisky, F Zaufel; 5 do oil, Isaiah Dickey; 1 hhd sausage, E H Myers & Co; 5 bbls oil, Watt, Lang & Co; 5 bxs tobacco, E Heazleton; 2 tcs hams, J Porterfield; 12 bales cotton, Grimes, Bell & Co; 5 tubs butter, Head & Metzgar; 5 bbls apples, 2 do eggs, 7 firkins butter, W H Graff & Co; 1 car wheat, J W Bomgarder; 7 bxs tobacco S P Shriver & Co; 2 bxs pepper, A well & Lee; 1 car wheat, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 12 tubs butter, 3 bbls eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 8 tubs butter, F G Craighead; 1 bbl egg, Klee & Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 10.—2 cars lake superior ore, Zug & Co; 2 do do, Reese, Graff & Duil; 2 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 4 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Bair & Co; 10 do Jackson ore, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 do turnings, Moorhead & Co; 1 do lumber, G A Mundorf; 15 bbls hams, 1 bx bacon, Dalzell & T; 5 rolls leather, G N Hoff stott; 10 bdls c frames, McNish & Butler; 8 bbls ½ brl d apples, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car rye, Klee & Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 10.—62 cars coal, Kier, F & K; 9 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 4 bbls onions, Beamer & O; 1 box butter, L J Blanchard 1 bbl do, J Seibert; 29 sks rye, 11 do wheat, Scott & Gisai; 2 bxs mdse, D Gregg & Co; 14 sks flour, W M Gormley, 2 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 3 do limestone, Shoenberger & B.

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LEGAL.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of CHARLES FERGUSON, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment to the undersigned at the office of J. S. Ferguson, Attorney a. Law, No. 87 Fifth avenue.

MARY A. FERGUSON,
de16:d29-7 Administratrix.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily with 5 feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. The weather has moderated, considerably, and it thawed freely yesterday, with the mercury up to 40, in the afternoon against 18, the same time on Sunday.

There has been no arrivals or departures, nor is it likely that there will be before to-morrow, or until the ice runs out. If the weather should continue as warm to-day as it was yesterday there will doubtless be a rise, as there was considerable snow, and it will soon disappear. There is no telling however, what the weather will do, particularly at this season of the year, as it very changeable. It may turn cold again within the next twenty-four hours, or it may set in wet—it is very uncertain.

The Belle, Capt. Richey, will probably depart for Parkersburgh to-day at noon.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, will be the first boat out for St. Louis, as will also the Glasgow, Capt. Robinson for Nashville and the Maggie Hays, Capt. Martin, for New Orleans.

The following passenger steamers are lying at the Monongahela wharf: E. Bentley, St. Charles, Glendale, Glasgow, Nick Wall, R. C. Gray, Maggie Hays, Arlington, Belle.

Towboats: Hyena, Jim Brown, Coal Hill, Whale, Coal Bluff, Star, Leopard, V. F. Wilson, Alex Foster, Resolute, Dart,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Gazette in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the GAZETTE in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, near Dorrington's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the GAZETTE counting room, Fifth avenue.

Birmingham Councils to-night.

The military fever is high among us just now.

The Central Board of Education meets this afternoon.

All our hotels are doing well for this season of the year.

Councils meet to-day at two o'clock, to elect city officers for the ensuing year.

There is a dearth of business in the criminal line at our magistrates' offices since the holidays.

The Allegheny Mayor's office was without a single case yesterday morning. At this rate Mayor Callow will not have much on hand.

The trial of Campbell for the murder of his wife is attracting a great deal of attention. There is enough of the sensation-horrible in it to draw.

Rev. S. H. Thompson will be installed regularly as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, this (Tuesday) evening. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock, and be conducted by Rev. Scovel, Beatty and Gillespie. The church is located on Penn street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The public are invited to be present.

Spectacles.—To all those who, from weak eyes, impaired vision, or any other cause, are under the necessity of using spectacles, we would suggest the propriety of calling on Dr. E. S. Franks, practical optician, whose advertisement will be found in another column. The Doctor comes among us highly recommended, and will be seen by the long list of references he publishes.

Confidential.—The Morgantown *Post*, in its last issue, tells of one Kneffelfinger, who appeared in that town about two weeks ago, represented himself as proprietor of the Pittsburgh Novelty Works, contracted for the purchase of a saw mill for $3,000, got a week's free boarding while the preliminaries were being arranged, and then decamped, leaving the lawyers and proprietors of the mill in the office waiting his signature to the agreement.

Board of Trustees.—The members of the Third Presbyterian Church congregation yesterday assembled and elected the following Trustees to serve the ensuing year: Charles Clark, J. D. Layng, Isaac Jones, W. A. Herron, G. G. Fonlansbee, R. E. Breed, J. K. Moorhead, C. B. M. Smith and S. W. Semple. The election was largely attended. The affairs of the church were never in a more healthful and gratifying condition.

Promenade.—The St. Cecilia Silver Cornet Band will give a grand assembly promenade at Lafayette Hall, Friday evening, the 21st inst. Having had the pleasure of an acquaintance with several members of the band, we have no hesitancy in predicting the assembly a grand success, as it is a characteristic of the gentlemen, to do whatever they attempt in a satisfactory and commendable manner. Tickets of admission to the promenade may be procured from the members of the band at two dollars each.

Coroner's Inquests.

Saturday night Jane Bird gave birth to an infant at the Twelfth ward station house. The child died on Sunday night. Coroner Clawson, yesterday morning, held an inquest on the body. A verdict of death from convulsions was rendered.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday morning on the remains of Mr. Wm. C. Temple, an old gentleman who died suddenly, Sunday evening at the residence of Mr. T. Sinclair, Fourth avenue. The jury returned a verdict of death from congestion of lungs. Deceased was born in Washington county, and was fifty-four years of age, thirty-four of which had been spent in Pittsburgh.

Stockholders' Election.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cash Insurance Company, held on Monday, the 10th inst., at the office of the company, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz: R. H. King, Jno. T. Jennings, N. J. Bigley, Daniel Wallace, Jake Hill, S. H. Hartman, Samuel McClurkan, J. S. Willock, Madison Bailey, Alex Chambers, James M. Bailey, Thos. Smith and John Floyd.

With a single exception these are the same as last year. Mr. Robert H. King is re-elected President. The management of this institution, resulting in a dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, makes it a marvel among its fellows. Of course such a board is sure of re-election.

Teachers' Union.

The teachers of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches, of this city, held their regular meeting last evening in the Fifth U. P. Church (Rev. S. B Reed's), corner of Washington street and Webster avenue.

Mr. James Houston, of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church was elected Secretary of the Union for the present year.

An interesting "moral lesson" was taught by Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, the g lden text being, "Any Father, thou art the guide of my youth." All expressed themselves highly delighted with the manner in which the lesson was taught.

The exercises were interspersed with some excellent vocal music.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Joseph K. Emmett, the exceedingly witty and amusing German comique, who created such a furor in amusement circles last week at the Opera House, will remain during the present week. He played to a large audience last evening, and will doubtless have full houses throughout the week. "Fritz, our Cousin German," still occupies the boards, and we persume will run through the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Rev. G. White, editor of the *Protestant Missionary*, will lecture at the Academy to-night. The discussion of "Auricular Confession" will doubtless elicit intense interest. If the disclosures are true, they are of the most damaging character.

THE CAMPBELL HOMICIDE.

Trial of Thomas J. Campbell for the Murder of His Wife—History of the Case—The Testimony.

Thomas J. Campbell, indicted for the murder of his wife Isabella Campbell was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Stowe and Collier on the bench.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The shocking and disgusting details of the horrible tragedy having been published in full at the time of the occurrence, it is not our purpose to enter into them at this time, but to give merely a brief history of the case and the circumstances connected with it, in order that our readers may more fully understand what follows.

Monday morning, November 8th, the citizens of the Fourteenth ward, in the neighborhood of Soho, were thrown into a state of excitement by the announcement that a most brutal and horrible murder had been committed in their midst—that the perpetrator of the fearful crime was Thomas J. Campbell, and his wife Isabella the victim. The matter was first brought to the notice of the authorities by Campbell himself, who, it appears, met His Honor, the Mayor, on Chatham street, early Monday morning, having his child, a little boy of two years, in his arms, and stated that his wife had accidentally fallen down stairs during the night, and he thought she was dead. He feared that the neighbors might accuse him of killing her, and wanted to know what course to pursue. The Mayor directed him to return home and he would send an officer to inquire into the affair. The Mayor then hastened to his office and dispatched officers Ruche and Long to Campbell's house at Soho to see what truth there was in the man's statements, who it appears, was considerably under the influence of liquor when he met His Honor. When near the house the officers found Campbell at the office of Doctor Thorn on Fifth avenue, requesting the Doctor to accompany him to his house to see his wife. They went on to the house, and upon gaining admittance, found the body of Mrs. Campbell lying on the floor of the basement kitchen lifeless and beaten in a most horrid and shocking manner. Campbell was taken into custody and conveyed to the lock up, where he was confined until the Coroner held an inquest on the body of the murdered woman, the testimony at which we decline to publish at this time as it will doubtless be elicited during the trial. Suffice it to say, that it was sufficient to warrant an information against Campbell and his being held to answer the charge of murder. The accused at once secured the services of able counsel, T. M. Marshall and J. C. McCarthy, Esqs., and John Coyle, Esq., was employed to assist the District Attorney.

IN JAIL.

Campbell, the accused, was of course committed to jail, where he has remained until the present time. Since his imprisonment he has manifested the most stoical indifference. He is at all times cheerful and communicative, freely asserts his innocence, and appears to have no fears as to the result of the trial.

THE TRIAL.

The Crier was directed to open the Court of Oyer and Terminer, after which the work of empanneling a jury was commenced. The panuel was called over, and all answered to their names but six. After the regular pannel was exhausted, the Court ordered the Sheriff to summon six talesmen, who were also exhausted, and the jury not yet full. Another order for talesmen was issued, from which the jury was completed.

Court then took a recess until two o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court convened at two o'clock, and the Court room was densely crowded. The Court ordered that the bar be cleared of all persons except attorneys, witnesses, reporters and officers of the Court. The prisoner was then arraigned in the usual forms and plead "Not guilty."

John Coyle, Esq., opened the case to the jury on behalf of the Commonwealth, stating in a brief and concise manner the facts in the case, as could be proven by the Commonwealth.

THE TESTIMONY.

Dr. A. C Murdoch, sworn—I am a practising physician in this city. On the 8th of November I was summoned by the Coronor to examine the body of a woman said to be Mrs. Campbell; in the first house beyond the toll gate, on Fifth avenue, near Soho. I found the body lying in the basement kitchen; it was too dark to examine the body there, and I had it removed to Devore's, on Grant street; I then examined the body; found a gash over the left eye; the entire scalp was detached from the cranium; found no fracture of the skull; it was, I think, about nine o'clock in the morning when I first saw the body. I was told back; Fricker was in the house drunk; I took a walk round Gazzam's Hill; I do not know what time Golden left. When he was beating the woman I told him it was a shame, and went to the door. I do not remember how long it was after I came in that Campbell pushed his wife down stairs. I was not drunk, but under the influence of liquor; I was afraid of Campbell when he threatened me. I went home without my hat, and it is there yet for what I know. I do not look at the woman; whisky was drunk in Campbell's house that day. I was never up stairs in Campbell's house; was never in the house before; don't remember whether I gave the money to Mrs. or Mr. Campbell.

James Golden, sworn—I live near where Mr. Campbell lived at Soho. My house is about sixteen feet in the rear of his house. Knew Campbell about four years. He lived there about one week. I met Mr. Campbell on Saturday night before this murder took place, on Fifth avenue. He said his wife had run away and he was looking for her. Went home and Campbell went with me. Found Campbell and her child at my house when I went home. Campbell came in and they afterwards went home. About 8 o'clock Sunday morning Mrs. Campbell knocked at my door and my wife let her in. I heard a scuffle some time after. My wife went to the door and Campbell beckoned to me to come down. Went down and got a drink of whisky. Went back home and changed my shoes and returned again. Either Mrs. or Mr. Campbell asked Moreland for $5. I don't know which of them. Moreland gave the money. She told us that she had three gallons of whisky and that Campbell had either hid it or Peter Wickline had stolen it. I went up to the garret to look for the whisky, and while I was up there Campbell came up and called me a d—d t—, and he tried to strike her. I caught him and she ran down stairs. They afterwards came to my house and drank several glasses of ale. I do not know what occurred afterwards.

The witness was subjected to a searching cross-examination, which, however, failed to elicit anything of benefit to the defence.

At this point Court adjourned to meet at nine o'clock A. M. Tuesday.

"The Romance of Cavalry Life."

The next lecture of the course, under the auspices of the G. A. R., will be given in the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, by the Rev. E. P. Roe, who discourses on "The Romance of Cavalry Life." The lecturer is well known in the east as an eloquent and graceful writer and a pleasing platform speaker. From personal experiences of life in the saddle" he draws reminiscences and thrilling scenes, and daring exploits, and humorous incidents in the career of the cavalryman, which, clothed in choice and fitting language, captivate and instruct, and always entertain. An hour at the Academy on Thursday evening will convey more knowledge of the prominence of this exciting and generally eventful life, than anything outside of actual experience. The subject is an excellent one, the lecturer is equal to it, and a crowded house should be the result. There are no reserved seats, and those desiring to be in attendance, after purchasing a ticket for fifty cents, should be on hand early to secure a good seat.

Cockney Conceit.

As an example of the egregious blunders which peripatetic cockneys from the Atlantic cities are prone to make, we quote the following from the letter of a travelling correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. He says:

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh road is, as I have already said, under the control of the Erie railway, and a poor road it is, under their management. It seems to me the C. and P. Company made a mistake in attaching their fortunes to the Erie, rather than the Pennsylvania. If the latter would refuse to allow the use of the track from Rochester to Pittsburgh to the C. and P. R. R. Co., and would build the branch suggested from Alliance, i. would practically extend the track of the Pennsylvania Central into the city of Cleveland.

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INSURANCE.

Annual Meetings—Election of Directors.

The annual stockholders' meeting of a number of insurance companies was held yesterday. The following is the result of the elections for directors of the respective institutions named.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Insurance Company — Directors: Messrs. James I. Bennett, John W. Chalfant, A. E. W. Painter, Robert Lea, Isaiah Dickey, Rev. L. C. Pershing, Wm. Walker, Mark W. Watson, Henry A. Weaver, John Wilson, W. A. Reed Joseph Walton and Robert Jamison.

Peoples Insurance Company — Directors—Messrs. William Phillips, John Watt, John E. Parke, Captain John L. Rhodes, William Vankirk, Jared M. Brush, Samuel P. Shriver, James D. Verner, Charles Arbuckle, Wm. F. Lang, C. H. Love and Samuel McCrickart.

Allegheny Insurance Company.—Directors—Messrs. John Irwin, Jr., Thomas J. Hoskinson, Capt. William Dean, Harvey Childs, C. G. Hussey, Charles Hays, Robert H. Davis, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Capt. J. T. Stockdale, Theo. H. Nevin, Hugh S. Fleming.

Job Marland, sworn.—I went to Campbell's house early on Sunday morning before Mrs. Campbell was killed. Mr. Fricker was with me. We went into the basement. I first saw Mrs. Campbell outside, and then saw Mr. Campbell in the basement. Mrs. Campbell was walking around as usual. Mr. Campbell was there. I did not see any marks on her face. She complained that Mr. Campbell had beat her the night before and put her out of the house. I left the house about noon, and returned about three or four o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Campbell, Mr. Fricker, Golden, Murphy and Mrs. Campbell were there. Mr. Campbell went out for some liquor, leaving the others in the house. Mr. Campbell was under the influence of liquor. When Campbell came back I asked me where Golden was, and I either told him he was up stairs or that he was out, I don't know which. He then went up stairs and I heard a fall and a scream of murder. I asked him what he was doing, and told him to come down out of that. He then came down and took a drink of liquor, and returned up stairs. I heard a scuffle and sounds as if a man was beating some one. He asked her what man had been with her last, and she replied that he was the man. I then went out for a moment, and when I came in I sat on the foot of the lounge next the stairs. I heard him say, "I will kill you, you d——d ——." I looked up and saw them at the head of the stairs; he had hold of her, and, to the best of my knowledge, pushed her down into the stairs. I knew his voice, and knew it was him abusing her in the other apartment. She came down the stairs head first. I heard her groaning, and Campbell lifted her up and put her on the lounge. She did not speak. He took the poker and lifted her up by the arm and beat her over the head and shoulder. I told him it was a shame to abuse a woman in that manner. He said if I interfered he would cut my d—d guts out. He then laid down on the floor and in a moment got up and picked up a butcher knife and made at me, saying: You S—n of a b—h, I have been looking for you. I then left and did not interfere any more. I tried to get Mr. Fricker away. I do not know where Golden was. I do not know when Mrs. Campbell went up stairs. Campbell went up there three or four times and every time he went up I heard a scuffle as if he was beating some one. I don't know how long it was after Campbell first went up stairs until he pushed Mrs. Campbell down stairs. The candle was lit when he pushed her down the stairs. The candle was on the table.

Cross Examined —I saw him push her; to the best of my opinion he pushed her with his foot; the candle illuminated the stairway; I don't know the hour in the day I went to Campbell's house; it was in the morning; I boarded on Second avenue in Soho; I think it was about 9 o'clock when I left my boarding house that Sabbath morning; I had one drink of whisky before I went to Campbell's; Mr. Fricker was with me; we went there to get a drink, to the best of my recollection we arrived there before ten o'clock; we went into the house, and I gave Campbell forty cents and he went out and got a bottle of whisky; I gave him more money and he went out and got some meat; I eat a share of it; I gave money for liquor twice; I loaned him five dollars to pay rent. We all drank; do not know whether Mrs. Campbell drank any or not; Mr. Campbell brought all the liquor that was brought to that house that day, except one bottle, and that Mr. Murphy brought. I did not see Mrs. Campbell go up stairs that day; she got up herself. I saw Mr. Campbell go up stairs; I don't know that Golden went up stairs; I did not state that Golden went up stairs when Mrs. Campbell was up stairs. I think I left between four and five, and was away over an hour. I did not see Murphy or Golden after I came back; Fricker was in the house drunk; I took a walk round Gazzam's Hill; I do not know what time Golden left. When he was beating the woman I told him it was a shame, and went to the door. I do not remember how long it was after I came in that Campbell pushed his wife down stairs. I was not drunk, but under the influence of liquor; I was afraid of Campbell when he threatened me. I went home without my hat, and it is there yet for what I know. I do not look at the woman; whisky was drunk in Campbell's house that day. I was never up stairs in Campbell's house; was never in the house before; don't remember whether I gave the money to Mrs. or Mr. Campbell.

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The Telegraphic Lockout.

The strike of the telegraphers, is not yet settled. The indications furnish no means of determining the end. The managers are still defiant and the operators hold out with determination. Last night the League received encouraging reports from their brethren east and west. The Central League at New York have issued a circular which rehearses the grievances, and characterizes the attempt at a reduction of wages on the Pacific slope as only the precursor of a similar action over the whole country, and denounces it as an attempt to make up from employees that which is lost in competing with rival lines. In the meantime business at the telegraph offices continues with no apparent interruption. Want of space prevents us from giving the telegrams in full.

The stockholders of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company, of Western Pennsylvania, are hereby notified that an election for twenty Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, 128 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, January 12th, A. D. 1870, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the President.

TF A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Oysters, Oysters, Oysters.—The celebrated Chincoteague and Ananocok (Va.) Oysters are received fresh and direct from their native waters every Monday and Thursday. Quality guaranteed, and sold at the unprecedented low price of $6 per barrel. Call at once at

STEEL & Bro.'s,
tf. Third street, near Smithfield.

Chincoteague and Ononcock Cove Oysters, only $6 per barrel. Enquire for Marshall's Oyster's, at Steel & Bro.'s, Third Avenue, near Smithfield. 100 barrels just arrivrd.

Becker's Farina forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

100 Barrels Shell Oysters.—Onancock Coves and Chicoteague Plants, received this day. Price only $6.00. Quality guaranteed in all cases.

STEEL & BRO.,
Third avenue.

Williamson's Shop, 190 Federal street, Allegheny, is a first class for luxurious bath, for shaving, hair dyeing, hair cutting and dressing, plain or by curling and frizzle; also, for cupping and leeching. T

Constitution Water is a certain cure for **Diabetes** and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists. TTHS:T.

Chincoteague Shell Oysters at Steel & Bro.'s. Fresh arrival to-day at $6 per barrel. Third avenue, near Smithfield street.

Fresh Arrival of Chincoteague Shell Oysters at Steel & Bro.'s to-day, which are selling at $6 per barrel.

Chincoteague Shell Oysters.—Fresh arrival at Steel & Bro.'s, at $6 per barrel.

Shell Oysters only $6 per barrel at Steel & Bro.'s. Quality guaranteed.

Christmas Oysters $6 per barrel at Steel & Bro.'s.

DIED:

ANDERSON—On Saturday evening, January 8th, EDWARD ANDERSON, in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral from his late residence, on Penn St., second door from Thirtieth (late Smith) street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARLILE—In Baltimore, on Saturday, January 8th, at 10 o'clock P. M., DANIEL J. CARLILE, son of Mrs. Catharine Carroll, of this city, in the 44d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of C. Metlo key, Esq., corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SHORT—At 4 A. M. Sunday morning, January 9th, in South Fayette township, JOHN SHORT, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place TUESDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, and proceed to the family burying ground at Montour Church Carriages will start from Charles A Peebles stable, Allegheny, at 7 A. M. Friends of the familyare respectfully invited to attend.

ANDERSON—On Sunday afternoon, January 9th, KATE MOORE, daughter of D. vid and Jane Anderson, aged 13 years and 4 days.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon at half o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Thirtieth (late Smith) street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS

H. PATTERSON. JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,

Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, burial robes, Crape and Gloves, and every description of funeral furnishing good furnished on the most reasonable terms. Hearse and carriages furnished. office open day and night.

CHARLES & PIERLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE keeper, 77 ALLEGHENY STREET AND CEMETERY AVENUE, Allegheny City, where caskets and ROBES are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Hearses prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished. Also, all kinds of Mourning goods, if required. Office open at all hours, night and day.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

UNDERTAKERS,

No. 424 PENN STREET,

Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.

COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.

Bell and Brass Founders,

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE & ROLLING MILL

BRASSES

Made Promptly to Order.

BABBIT'S METAL

Made and Kept on Hand.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of

J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel

STEAM PUMP.

Office, 882 PENN STREET.

Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

COVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.

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HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

NOW COMPLETE

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LADIES OR GENTLEMEN,

Wishing to purchase a nice present for their friends for a

HOLIDAY GIFT.

Would do well to stop in and examine my stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of the most desirable patterns just received at

W. G. DUNSEATH'S,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,

de14 56 FIFTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH

BANK FOR SAVINGS.

NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent., free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—Geo. A. Berry, President; S. M. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Shaaff, G. Foulkrod, Joshua Rhoades, Jno. Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

D W. A. A. Bell, Solicitors my23-77

BASKET WILLOWS AND PEA NUTS.

37 bundles Basket Willows;
70 bags Pea Nuts;

Now landing from steamer St. Charles for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—SITUATION by a young girl as Nurse in a respectable family. Address No. 693 Ohio street, Allegheny City.

WANTED. — BOARDING. — A Pleasant Front Room, with good family board. 47 ANDERSON STREET, Allegheny.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—An AGENT for this city to sell the celebrated BARTRAM & TAUTON SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 161 Wood street.

H. C. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS every-WHERE to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED. — Two Solicitors for an old established New York (all cash) Life Insurance Company, to operate in Western Pennsylvania. Will be paid salary. Address Box 756, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED.—A German Gen-TLEMAN who speaks English to take the General Agency of a New York Life Insurance Company, who have an English office at Pittsburgh. Liberal inducements to a proper person. Address, for interview, Box 756, Postoffice, Pittsburgh. sws

WANTED. — MORTGAGES. — $30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.

THOMAS K. PETTY,
Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker,
No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED. — AGENTS. — $250 per month to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for circulars, $5. Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.

INFORMATION

Of the whereabouts of JOSEPH BAK, who left San Francisco, California, on the 11th of February, 1868, and landed at New York about the beginning of the following month. Any person who may communicate intelligence respecting the said JOSEPH BAK'S location to his brother, MARK BAK, at NANIMO, VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, will be most gratefully thanked for his kindness and paid for his trouble. a 1536

TO-LET.

TO LET.—Desk Room in a handsomely fitted up office, in a central location for business. Apply at No. 80 Fourth avenue, second floor.

TO LET.—On Wood street, No. 75, now occupied by H. Hillerman. Enquire at No. 47 Wood street.

TO LET.—Large room, second floor, front, suitable for gentleman's sleeping room, 154 Fourth avenue.

TO LET.—The New Store build-ing, No. 68 Wood street. Enquire at No. 148 Fifth avenue.

TO-LET.—Dwelling House No. 39 Perry street. Enquire at 206 Penn street, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

TO-LET—Warehouse No. 323 Liberty street, from January 1st inst. to April 1st, 1871. Enquire at rear office on the premises.

TO LET.—A Two Story Brick Dwelling House, No. 98 Minersy street, Allegheny City. It contains all the modern improvements and is close to a passenger railway. Immediate possession can be had. Apply at CARLILE, City Engineer's Office, Allegheny City, Pa.

TO LET.—
STORES, DWELLINGS, ROOMS AND OFFICES.

Inquire of GAZZAM & CO.,
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Stock and Fix-TURES, LEASE AND GOOD WILL of a first-class fly worry, doing a good business. The undersigned being engaged in other business is the reason for selling. G. W. PUSEY, 49 Federal street, Allegheny. tf.

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THREE SHODDY MACHINES.

Two Pickers and One Lumper.

Inquire at No. 21 DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Penna.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE.

A desirable two story brick dwelling house, situated near the Park, in the Second ward, Allegheny; contains five rooms and wash house, gas and water, with stable on rear of lot. TERMS VERY EASY. For particulars apply at office of Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co., No. 108 Smithfield street, (2d floor,) from 9 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M. de28 t74

FOR SALE.

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By Flat Boat load or otherwise, in any quantity, delivered at the City Landings, or parties who will take it from the mill, can have it at reasonable terms, by addressing

WM. KIRK,
de31:r8d Hoboken, West. Penna. R. R.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS NEW BRICK DWELLING HOUSE.—It has 8 rooms with bath and gas fixtures.

Also, A most substantial Brick House and Large Lot on Pye-potts street.

Also, an airy new Brick House of six rooms, hall, attic, good cellar, gas and water, Forty-Fifth street.

Also, an excellent Frame House of four rooms and hall on Forty-Fourth street.

Also, A well built Frame House on Forty-Fourth street. Paved in front and back, with a fine opening for a butcher to do the same in.

Also, A first class modern style Frame House of six rooms.

Also, A number of Building Lots in Bloomfield, with ten years to pay.

Also, Building Lots in Bloomfield, with ten years to pay.

Inquire of D. S. Williams, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite St. John's Episcopal Church.

FOR SALE.

House and Lots on Spring Hill, Seventh ward, price $5,500; 10½ acres near Fleming Station, $5,000; covered by Mr. Lee. $44 ; 4 houses on Fleming street, $1,400 each; 2 houses and 3 lots in Pleasant Valley, $3,300; 8 lots in Reserve, $1,600; house and lot on Fremont street, $4,000; house and lot in Salem, this, $2,800; 1 acre ground in Bellevue, $1,000; house and lots, head of Beaver street, $2,850; house and 5 acres in Elliott Township; house and lot in Bridgewater, Beaver county—house contains 21 rooms, lot 65 by 210 feet—$5,000; farm at Fair Oaks Station, 34 acres, $60 per acre. Inquire of M. WHITMORE,

Real Estate Agent, corner Ohio and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

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Corner Seventeenth and Pike streets,
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M. & M. NATIONAL BANK, ATLAS WORKS, SUPERIOR IRON AND INSURANCE STOCKS, CITIZEN'S AND SECOND NATIONALS.

Tuesday evening, January 11th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

40 shares M. & M. National Bank;
40 " Insurance Co.;
50 " M. & M.
20 " Atlas Works, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh;
50 " Superior Iron Company;
100 " Citizen's National Bank;
8 " Second do.

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COATS, PANTS, OVERALLS, CAPS, &c.

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30 CASKS PEARL ASH IN store and for sale, by

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SECOND AVENUE,

Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our

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A large and complete assortment of Medium and Fine Goods, at the lowest prices.

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